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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

LIMITATION OF LABOUR.

HE past week has been the most remarkable of the session; the party that is known to possess a majority of ninety-one, has been surprised at finding itself in a minority of nine; the event was unexpected; it has been the practice to reject the motion almost annually made by Lord Ashley, but on this occasion his proposal has been affirmed, and the Legislature has decided that ten hours labour is "sufficient unto the day," as the amount of labour to be performed in it. Considering the vast field over which this principle extends, the numbers it will affect, and the consequences to which, if followed out, that principle must inevitably lead, so important a vote has not passed the house for years.

The importance of the vote arises not only from the question itself, but from the decided manner in which the Government declared itself opposed to legislation on the subject, beyond the point to which legislation has already gone, and which we presume the Executive feel bound to maintain. Sir James Graham's speech was an appeal to the house and every party, or section of party in it, on every possible ground on which they could be appealed to; to the manufacturers he repeated some of the arguments of the Free Traders, and urged the impossibility of restricting labour. To the agriculturists, he held out the necessity of supporting the commercial greatness of the empire, as intimately connected with their own prosperity. The opposition, that towards the end of the debate he saw rising in the ranks of the Whig Opposition—ominous of a dangerous conjunction—he endeavoured to repress by quotations from Hansard, which shewed plainly enough that the leaders of the Whig Government were as strongly pledged to oppose the motion as men possibly can be, if men are bound to act in the future as they have done in the past. The eagerness with which he fastened on and availed himself of this point amounted almost to a taunt, and it was met by Lord J. Russell, as all such arguments are, by the assertion that altered circumstances require altered policy, and that a statesman ought not to be deterred from taking that different line of conduct, even though it may involve some degree of self-contradiction and expose him to the charge of inconsistency. All was in vain: it is a social, and not a party question; humanity and independent feeling had more influence than usual; the statements of Lord Ashley had revealed a mass of moral and physical evil absolutely frightful; the pithy assertion of Lord John Russell that the people had "too little food and too much toil," was mournfully true and the ordinary bond of party was broken; sections united that on other occasions stand aloof; men joined in a work of mercy, whose principles on other subjects are the very opposites of each other, and the list of the division is a curious study, though for different reasons both to the philanthropist and the politician.

The speech of the Premier treated the question more as a whole; was founded on principle, rather than supported by details; and, for a clear perception of the "difficulties" this kind of legislation will create for present and future Governments, if it is attempted to carry it out to its full extent, is an able statement of the case in most of its bearings. But the question seems to be whether it will be necessary to carry it out to this extent whether it is possible to do it. If not, neither legislatures nor individuals are bound to impossibilities.

When an enormous evil is stated and proved, the simple question for a Government should be—Have we done all in our power to lessen or remove it? If not, go on—do more—rest not till the utmost is accomplished. The perpetual anticipation of difficulties that may arise; this constant seeing a "lion in the path," when that path leads to improvement, is not the conduct that should be expected from a wise and strong Government. Difficulties are to be met and conquered, not evaded: in the victory over them consists the triumph of statesmanship. We may observe, this is not the only question in which Sir R. Peel betrays a—not overstrained, perhaps—but an undue anxiety about the future difficulties that a certain course of legislation may create. He is in the habit of putting his objections in the interrogative form to his opponents: If you affirm this proposal, are you prepared to do this, or are you ready to carry out your principle still further, and apply it to other circumstances? This was the course he took in the discussion of the question of the limitation of labour. He did not deny that if universally applied, it might be just, but he alleged the total impossibility of carrying it out through all the branches of the immense trade of an immense empire. He declares he will not take on himself the responsibility of sending the law into every workshop and establishment where human labour is employed, in all its varieties, for the purpose of dictating for what lengths of time masters shall purchase and workmen shall sell the great source of wealth—labour. Clearly, to this extent, the

task would be impossible. But the proposition applies only to factory labour, which is carried on in great populous centres, in establishments already under the control and limitations of the law; for visiting and checking any abuses of that law there is a complete legal machinery already established, so that there is no need of new instruments for carrying out any further extension of the law that may seem advisable. As far as the abstract principle goes, the law has already as much and as decidedly affirmed it, by limiting the hours of labour to twelve, as by now limiting them to ten; we are prepared to deny altogether the argument, that by extending the provisions of a law already enacted, the Legislature is pledged to apply it to all existing kinds of labour, whether in mine, mill, factory, warehouse, counting-house, or shop. Despair of being able to effect all things should not be suffered to deter us from attempting to effect any. It may be impossible to do all, and yet perfectly practicable to do something. The Premier alleges that the case of the dressmakers and milliners of London is just as bad as that of the factory women; in some respects it may even be worse. He asks also if the supporters of a ten hour bill are prepared to apply their principle to the agricultural labourers; and the question elicited a cheer from "the Opposition." We doubt greatly if the farm labourer wants any such measure: the sufferings of that class of men rather proceed from their having too little labour than too much. Their difficulty consists in not having so much work as they can do, not having more than they can perform, which is the alleged grievance of the manufacturing operatives.

They may be put out of the question as far as the difficulty of working such an act is concerned; it is meant for overtasked energies, not for the enforced and unwelcome leisure that "standeth all day in the market-place idle because no man hath hired them." We contend then, first, that there are circumstances in the nature of manufacturing labour that make it more amenable to the law than most other descriptions of toil. The Psalmist tells us, when we see the "oppressions that are done under the sun, to wonder not, nor marvel at the matter;" but there is something so hideous in the demoralisation disclosed by

the details of Lord Ashley, that humanity cannot pass it by without a shudder, and though Mercy is free to drop a tear over it, Justice forbids that she should also cover it from the sight of mankind with her concealing veil. It must be probed, it must be searched to the depths, and a remedy, or an attempt at a remedy, must be applied.

It is right that all should know—that all should be made, if possible, to feel—there are masses of population growing up in the midst of us, in their physical condition almost as bad, in their mental state almost worse than the savage. They are even more to be pitied than the roamer of the desert or the woods, who has space of ground, activity of limb, sufficiency of food, and intervals of relaxation after his periods of toil. They have the knowledge of civilization without the ability to enjoy its blessings; producers of national wealth, they are ever poor; toiling always, they are often destitute, seldom comfortable, and never rich—dwellers in a christian land, they have grown up with but scant acquaintance with Christian Truth—citizens of a free community, they find that the state has taken their sweat but given them only neglect in return. They are a hapless race; on them the "eldest, primal curse," seems to have descended in all its certainty and twice its original bitterness. Let us be deaf and blind for but a space longer, let us be a little longer guilty of the crime of neglect, and the evils will have got beyond the reach of the worldly wisdom—not always exercised—that Heaven sometimes vouchsafes to human legislatures. In conclusion, then, we are disposed to think well of this attempt to place a limit to the labour that is producing its millions of yards of cotton, at the expense of the deterioration of thousands of souls. The greatness of the returns on the tables of our national statistics may be a subject of gain to many—or, it may be, of pride to more; but the expense of human worth, of human suffering, by which it is purchased, should be a cause of humiliation and sorrow to all. A remedy is proposed; it may, perchance, prove only a palliative, not a specific. Still, let it be tried; let it not be rejected, as the Government would reject it, because it cannot, from the nature of things, be universal.



THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.—See next page.

BERNADOTTE, THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

Another of the royalties of Europe has yielded up the sceptre and the crown, and left a throne to a successor. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, is no more. His country is not a very influential one among the Powers of Europe, but the character and career of its late Monarch are invested with more than ordinary interest. He is the last, and was long the only living survivor of the monarchs that were created out of the companions of the early campaigns of Napoleon; most of these kings and kingdoms perished before the fall of their founder; Spain, Naples, Rome, all disappeared like the forms of a dream. But Bernadotte, who placed himself on the throne of Sweden, not only without Napoleon's assistance, but against his opposition, maintained himself on it for a long series of years, and has died peacefully at a good old age, respected by his adopted people, and leaving an apparently quiet succession to his son. Bernadotte was a true soldier of the French Republic, and retained his Republicanism long after many others thought it prudent to drop theirs as they followed their leader on his path to the attainment of imperial power. But placed on a throne, it cannot be said that Bernadotte did not modify those principles very considerably. He is the last of a race whose history, when read by future ages, will be deemed as startling and fabulous as that of the Peers of Charlemagne; beginning life under the burden of the knapsack, they finished it wearing, or having worn, the "round and top of sovereignty." Ages may pass before such an uprooting of the social fabric of Europe again occurs, as gave their opportunities to men like Bernadotte, of Sweden.

John Baptiste Julius Bernadotte, destined to be one of the greatest and by far the most fortunate of Napoleon's lieutenants, was born at Pau, the capital of Bearn, January 26, 1764. His parents were humble, but not of the very humblest condition, as appears from the superior education they were enabled to give him. Some accounts say that he was designed for the bar; but, in his sixteenth year, he suddenly relinquished his studies, and enlisted as a private soldier into the royal marines. At the commencement of the French Revolution he had only risen to the rank of sergeant, but in the years that followed, his advancement was very rapid. At Fleurus he commanded a division of the Republican army; and his services on the Rhine with Jourdan, in 1796, established his military reputation. Thence he was sent, with reinforcements from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to join Bonaparte in Italy. He bore a part in the most brilliant actions of that campaign; and was chosen by Bonaparte to convey to Paris the standards captured at Rivoli. After the peace of Campo Formio, he went to Vienna for a short time as Minister of the French Republic; and he afterwards attempted, though in vain, to retrieve the mal-administration of the military department under the Directory. The 18th Brumaire, and the decisive ascendancy of Bonaparte over the destinies of France, gave a fresh impulse to his career. He contributed to the capture of Ulm, and he earned his share of the laurels of Austerlitz. In the preceding year he had received the staff of a Marshal of France, and in 1806 the title of Prince of Ponte Corvo was added to his other honours. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans in the west of France, he was distinguished from all his military comrades by his consideration and generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first corps d'armée in the north of Germany, and it is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1,500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden.

Of all the Imperial Generals (for the sterner Republican spirits of the army had long been removed from the scene) Bernadotte was the least inclined to yield to Napoleon that servile deference which he so strictly exacted. The blemishes of the Imperial régime, the abuse of military power, and the jealousies which had sprung up between the grandees of that transitory court, had alarmed his caution, and, perhaps, offended his sense of justice. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse rather than by any subtle combination of policy or intrigue, his name was mentioned at the Diet of Orebro, where the deputies of Sweden were assembled to choose a successor to Charles XIII. The consent of the Prince de Ponte Corvo had already been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte said, with characteristic astuteness, "Will your Majesty make me greater than myself, by compelling me to have refused a crown?" Napoleon replied, "You may go: our destinies must be accomplished."

From that hour Bernadotte, or, as he was thenceforward styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no divided affection to his adopted country. The first acts of his government were to refuse to recruit the French fleet at Brest with Swedish sailors, and to struggle against the oppressive exigencies of the Continental system. He liberated Sweden from that subservience to the political interests of France which had proved so fatal to her own greatness and to the welfare of her sovereigns. In 1812 a secret alliance was formed between Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern Germany against the French empire. The reward of the services which he had rendered to the cause of European freedom, and to the armies of Sweden, was his undisputed succession to that crown, which he owed neither to the sword nor to the arbitrary policy of his former master, but to the deliberate choice of the Swedish people.

It was on his birthday in the year 1840, after a reign of nearly thirty years, that Charles John XIV. took occasion, in a speech from the throne, to survey with parental satisfaction the condition of his dominions. The population of the kingdom was so much increased, that the inhabitants of Sweden alone are now equal in number to those of Sweden and Finland before the latter province was torn from the former. The commerce and the manufactures of the country have been doubled—agriculture improved—instruction diffused—the finances raised from a state of great embarrassment to complete prosperity—the national debt almost paid off—a civil and penal code proposed for promulgation—the great canals which unite the ocean with the Baltic have been completed—and lastly, the secular hostility of the Swedish and Norwegian nations has given way to mutual confidence, cemented by kindred institutions, and the enlightened government of the same sceptre.

Such are the claims of the late Sovereign to the respectful and grateful recollections of his people.

He died on the 16th of March, at 4 o'clock in the morning. His son and heir succeeds him under the title of Oscar the Second.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 19.

SPAIN.

In my last I noticed that Alcantá had surrendered, and that the Queen's troops had possession of the fortress. I have now to record a most diabolical murder—for it is nothing less—committed by General Roncali on twenty-four insurgents, who without a trial, merely on being identified, were barbarously shot. Far be it from my intention to deny the culpability of the unfortunate insurgents—many of them merited their fate—but, in the worst days of the French Revolution, the form of a trial was gone through and evidence heard. In Spain—they shoot first, and then make enquiries. And who are the persons who commanded, and who executed the sanguinary decree? Take first Narvaez. Did not this officer, although an exile in France, enter Spain and raise an insurrection against Espartero? He succeeded—and is a patriot; Bonet failed—and is a traitor! Next, Bravo. This man, the infamous slanderer of Queen Christina—now her obsequious servant—frequently denounced Narvaez as a traitor, and openly supported the elevation of Bonet. And who is General Maszaredo, the Minister of War, who, in a cool, business-like manner, approves of the murder of Bonet and his twenty-three companions? It would be difficult in searching the annals of Spanish military warfare, to find a single engagement in which he was present. No! Maszaredo's sword is as pure of blood as his heart is sanguinary—in one word, he is the servile creature of Narvaez. And now for Roncali, whom I believe to be a brave man, but whose conscience is very elastic—this same officer defended General Diego Leon, and for four days fatigued the Court with elaborate arguments against capital condemnations for political offences! Diego Leon raised an insurrection in Madrid against the Government, he was regularly tried, Roncali was his advocate; this same Roncali, without form of trial, puts Bonet to death for raising an insurrection in Alcantá! Not content with this act of vengeance, he has issued a proclamation forbidding any person, on pain of death, to afford a refuge to the members of the late Junta. The *Heraldo*, a paper belonging to Narvaez and Bravo, in an elaborate article praises Roncali for what it calls his prudence and energy at Alcantá, and justifying the wholesale massacre of the insurgents who fell into his power, as a severe and necessary act, which has saved the country. The same language was used by Valdez, Rodil, Mina, and others, when they shot the Carlist officer in Biscay. The same argument was used when the military prisoners were shot at Barcelona; and yet Spain is not saved! No, conspirators are daily shot, and fresh conspiracies daily discovered. Thus we are told that the same day Bonet and his accomplices were shot at Alcantá, an insurgent chief, Castrovillac, and three of his followers, were shot at Lugo; and further, two days after the death of Bonet, an extensive conspiracy was discovered at Valencia, in

which the officers and sergeants of the garrison were concerned; the chiefs were discovered, and they are ordered to be shot. Is this the boasted announcement that the army in Spain were unanimous in obedience and attachment to Bravo and Narvaez? Is it not clear that at the first favourable opportunity it would turn against Narvaez as it did against Espartero?

Private letters from Madrid are unanimous in declaring that the massacre of Bonet and his accomplices has created a great sensation at Madrid, even amongst the friends of the Government, "who," so says a writer well informed, "are indignant at the wholesale butchery." But the conduct of the Ministers towards Messrs. Madoz, Cortina, and other influential deserters of the Opposition, excited the greatest indignation. At first it was decided that they should be sent to Valencia, tried by a court martial, and shot; this having been disapproved by many of the firmest partisans of the Government, it is now arranged that they shall be kept in prison until after the next sessions of the Cortes, and then discharged!

Cartagena still holds out; on the 5th the garrison made a sortie, and was repulsed with considerable loss—in all probability this fortress will soon capitulate.

Christina continues her triumphal march through the country; on the 12th she landed at Grao de Valencia. At four o'clock in the afternoon "200,000 persons," so says the French Telegraph "lined the road to Valencia, so that her Majesty could not arrive there until seven in the evening." Her reception was admirable. Her Majesty was to leave Valencia on the 18th. It is worthy of remark that at a dinner given to Christina, at Barcelona, the first toast given was "To Louis Philippe, King of the French, and the union of France and Spain!" Christina has shown much bravery in entering Spain—but she is as prudent as she is courageous. She still maintains her establishment at the Hotel des Courcelles in Paris and Malmaison, and Munoz has not quitted the French capital.

The Carlists along the French frontier and in the Basque provinces are actively occupied in getting up a general rising North of the Ebro. I doubt much of their success—certainly it is that great discontent is manifested, particularly in Biscay and Guipuscoa, and that several persons have been arrested; amongst others a priest at Bilbao, named Bilbao, has been condemned to ten years hard labour.

The too celebrated Zarbano and his son, having made their peace with Narvaez, have quitted France for Spain.

ITALY.

Serious complaints have been made to the Governments of Modena and Naples, that the roads are infested with robbers. Several detachments have been sent against the banditti, but as yet they have escaped.

The following interesting account is extracted from a letter dated Palermo, the 25th ult.:—"In one of the sulphuric mines of the Prince di Trebbio, during the recent earthquake at Caltanipetha, in Sicily, four men were buried by its falling on them. The Prince immediately employed men to release them; but their labour was continued for eighteen days before the sufferers could be reached. Three of them were found dead; but the fourth, named Giacomo Paterno, was still alive. He related—that he escaped the wounds and bruises which his companions received, and supported life by licking the moisture from the sides of the galleries, as he roamed about, hoping to find some aperture by which he might escape. The Prince has granted him a pension sufficient to maintain him without labour."

The Duchess of Savoy has been safely delivered of a son.

Three Sardinian men-of-war have appeared off the coast of Tunis, near to Goulette—they were taking soundings.

GERMANY.

It was reported, and generally credited at Vienna, that there would be a congress of crowned heads at Toplitz early this summer.

The projected marriage between a Russian Princess and an Austrian Archduke has been broken off, the Emperor of Russia desiring that the children should be taught the creed of the Greek Church, to which the Emperor of Austria would not consent.

The first prize of £10,000 of the Vienna States Lottery for 1839, drawn on the 1st inst., was gained by the house of Messrs. Rothschild.

An important measure has been recently adopted by the Hungarian Diet. Hitherto the nobles of Hungary, who are very numerous (many of even the smallest farmers being nobles), have been exempted from the payment of taxes. The Diet has resolved that this shall no longer be the case: but the amount and mode of taxation remains to be decided.

Count Munch Bellinghausen, President of the German Diet, has been charged to arrange the dispute which has arisen between the German Customs' Union and the Government of Hanover. The King of Hanover leaves for London the beginning of June.

Accounts received from Goritz to the 9th, state that the health of the Duke d'Angoulême had rather improved. The fever remained, but in a subdued form.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced yesterday the discussion on the secret service money—or rather vote of confidence. The discussion was adjourned. There is no doubt that the ministers will have an imposing majority. M. de Saint Priest has brought in a bill for lowering the postage on letters. It enacts that every letter carried to a distance of more than ten leagues (about twenty-five miles) shall be charged six sous; but when the distance is less, it is to be only about four sous. It is generally believed that the ministers are contemplating a measure for paying off the 5 per cent.

There will be two camps formed during the approaching summer, one near Metz, the other near Bordeaux. The Duke of Nemours is to be commander-in-chief.

The Duke de Montpensier, now in Algeria, lately paid a visit to the ruins of Lahnbaica. The modern name is Texoulets, and the place is situated about half a league from where the third Legion of Augustus was formerly established. There are a number of remarkable monuments still standing there. A temple dedicated to Victory—supposed by Bruce to have been used for lodging elephants—another temple to Esculapius, with the inscription entire, just as it was described by Pausanias; a theatre—an amphitheatre—several remains of aqueducts, triumphal gates, and a great quantity of tombs. These ruins are spread over a considerable space of ground.

The effective army of France is 344,000 men, including officers, and 83,416 horses. Of this total 284,000 men and 69,520 horses form the division in France, 60,000 men and 13,416 horses those of Algeria.

Lord Cowley gave a magnificent soirée on Friday to the élite of the fashionable world. The musical part was admirably arranged. All the Italian artists were in good voice, but decidedly the palm of the evening was gained by Mademoiselle Brambilla. The septuor of "Lucrezia Borgia," and the duo of "Semiramide," were encored. After the aria from "Maria de Rohan," M. Guizot personally complimented Brambilla. You will have learnt from the bill of the London Italian Opera that Brambilla is not engaged, and that you will be deprived of her most eminent services. From enquiries I have made, I have learnt that she is to be replaced by a Miss Favanti, an English lady with an Italian finale.

Tamburini is expected in Paris the latter end of the month; he returns immediately to St. Petersburg, with the whole of his family. Fornasari, for whom Tamburini was sacrificed in London, has a serious complaint in the throat, which, I am afraid, will not be easily cured.

Halévy's new opera buffa, in two acts, will be brought out on the 5th of April.

This is our grand season for concerts, and this year they have been better attended than I ever remember them. The great favourite of the day is decidedly Jacques Offenbach, the violoncellist. His appearance before the audience is a signal for a triple salvo of applause. I understand that M. Offenbach intends visiting England this season. I have not the least doubt he will create a great sensation in London.

Thalberg was at Naples on the 5th. The same evening he gave a concert for the benefit of the poor of Real Albergo.

"Margherita d'Arragon," by Vincenzo Battisti, has met with great success at San Carlos. The principal parts were confided to Coletti, Fraschini, Guizit, and Goldberg.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Lady Mary Wood, Captain Cooper, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning at half-past nine o'clock, bringing the following mails:—Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, and Vigo.

Her dates of departure are as follow:—From Gibraltar, March 9th; Cadiz, 10th; Lisbon, 13th; Oporto, 14th; Vigo, 14th.

Ships of War lying at Gibraltar: The Locust, steamer. At Cadiz—the Cigne (French) and Volage brig. At Lisbon—Her Majesty's ship Albion, French steam-frigate Gomare, and one brig.

Passed the Lord of the Isles schooner, of Scilly, steering for Lisbon, 13th inst., six miles south of the Rock of Lisbon; and the brig Beeswing, near Oporto, 14th inst.

Specie on board, twelve packages. The Lady Mary Wood narrowly escaped destruction on Monday night; a large vessel, supposed to be an East Indian under full sail, without lights, bearing down upon her. Captain Cooper, who happened to be on the paddle-box, immediately gave orders to turn the ship astern, which order was with alacrity obeyed. Had not this been the case, no doubt the vessel and every soul on board would have perished, as it was blowing a gale at the time. It appears that no look out whatever was kept on board the vessel, while the Lady Mary was steaming easy, and had her proper look out.

GREECE.

The Levant Mail brings news from Greece. After a two days' debate, the nomination of senators for life was carried by a majority of 112 to 92, the minority being for a ten years nomination. This discussion appears to have been highly unpalatable to the Russian party, whose representative, Metaxas, resigned, in consequence. Mavrocordato and Coletti agreed in giving the Presidency of the Council to Canaris. Melas has become Minister of Religion, and Prossos Menselas Minister of Finance. The grand annual fête on the first day of Lent, given by the military governor, Kallergi, and the officers of the garrison of Athens, was attended by the King and Queen. Upwards of 20,000 persons were present. A gold cup was presented to his Majesty by a deputation from the garrison, with the inscription, "The Guard of the National Assembly to the constitutional King Otho."

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO.

A feeling of great dissatisfaction prevails among the merchants connected with Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, in consequence of the conduct pursued by Mr. Mandeville, the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, in calling upon both belligerents, in the name of his Government, to put an immediate stop to hostilities, which demand it was thought fit to enforce in the instance of Monte Video only, thus preparing the way for its ruin.

AUSTRALIA.

Hobart-town papers to the 4th of November have been received, which state

that advices had arrived there from Port Philip, alluding to the distress prevailing among the agriculturists, arising from the excessive imports of grain from the southern ports of the Pacific. A petition was to be forwarded to the Legislative Council at Sydney, calling upon the members to grant protection in the shape of a duty, or else it is said the interests of emigrants who are following the pursuits of the field will be irretrievably ruined. At Hobart-town business does not appear to be very active. Wheat was 6s. to 10s. per bushel; and flour £10 per ton. The measures of Government, proposed by Sir Wilmot Eardley, met with much approbation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord DENMAN alluded to the case of the man who stands condemned to death in Louisiana for having aided the escape of a slave, expressing a hope that the knowledge of the feeling which prevailed in Europe upon the subject might tend to prevent the infliction of a punishment so entirely disproportioned to the nature of the offence.

The bill for the reduction of the interest on the Three-and-a-Half per Cents, was, on the motion of the Earl of Ripon, read a second time.

A discussion arose, on the presentation of a petition from Glasgow by Earl FITZWILLIAM, respecting the state of Ireland, the noble earl having recommended, that the property of the Church, in tithes, &c., should be appropriated to the uses of the parishes where they accrued, and so divided between the Protestant and Catholic clergymen as to place them upon a footing of equality.—The Duke of WELLINGTON energetically warned the house against listening to any such doctrines, which would be not only a violation of the compact entered into with the Irish Parliament, but would be the destruction of the very principles of the Reformation itself.—The Bishop of Exeter thanked the noble earl for having drawn forth such an expression of feeling from the noble duke, which must give assurance to all the friends of the Established Church that it would be maintained in its fullest integrity. The right rev. prelate observed, that the many great actions of the noble duke were all eclipsed by the greatness of the declaration he had that night made; and addressing the noble earl (Fitzwilliam) he predicted that his own large Irish estates, which had formerly been Church property, would be no longer very secure should his measure of Church spoliation be ever carried into practice.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair a number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the order of the day for the committee on the Factory Bill. The house having then resolved itself into a committee on the bill, Mr. Greene in the chair, Mr. WARBURTON began by justifying himself for having moved the adjournment of the debate by referring to the important statement made by the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department, that the discussion of the question now before the committee involved the prosperity of the whole of the manufacturing interests of the country and the greatness of the empire, and the further statement made by the right hon. baronet of a declaration made by him to a deputation of his intention to adhere firmly to the main provisions contained in the printed bill which had been circulated for a length of time through the manufacturing districts. The right hon. baronet declared his determination to resist firmly the proposition of a ten hours' bill; and he trusted, therefore, that the Government would make this a government measure, and not suffer it to be regarded as an open question by their adherents. Not that he regarded it as an unobjectionable measure; for, to a certain extent, it was a violation of those principles of free competition of which he (Mr. Warburton) was the advocate; still he was disposed, on the whole, to accept it as an evil of less magnitude than a ten hours' bill.—Mr. BECKETT supported the principle of limitation. The impracticability of applying legislative interference to the case of the agricultural labourers was no reason for not applying it to the labourers in factories. He appealed to the opinions of the millowners themselves, who were now becoming very generally favourable to limitation. But he was not disposed to go at once from 12 hours to 10; he wished that the experiment should first be tried of a limitation to 11 hours.—Sir GEORGE GREY declared himself in favour of Lord Ashley's proposal. The admissibility of legislative interference had long since been settled affirmatively by Parliament; it was too late to question it now; and the matter to be decided in this committee was only whether the term of labour for women and young persons should be twelve hours or ten. He cited the opinions of factory inspectors that twelve hours' work is too much for any such labourer. He had heard nothing to show that twelve hours was a point to which we might safely reduce the day's work, but that below that point we could not safely descend. It might be that the millowners, if the time were reduced, would reduce the wages also; but, from those whom he regarded as intelligent and competent representatives of the operatives, he found it was the opinion of the operatives themselves that they had better take less wages, than give the present length of time. Twelve hours was an arbitrary period, but ten appeared to be a natural one, inasmuch as it was that which in other occupations had been very generally fixed by mutual concurrence between masters and servants. The evidence, in his judgment, preponderated greatly in favour of Lord Ashley's period, and for this period he should vote.—Sir J. GRAHAM reminded the committee, that the period of twelve hours was not a new limitation. The first introduction of that term by the Legislature had been in 1802, in favour of parish apprentices. In 1819, it was applied in favour of all children under nine years of age. Subsequent acts in 1825 and 1831 had extended the same protection to other classes. In 1833, Lord Ashley had first proposed the term of ten hours; which the Government of that day, and among them Lord Spencer, then whom there was no man more humane, had thought it their duty to resist; and the twelve hours' term had continued to be the law until the present day. Meanwhile, silk had been put on the same footing with cotton-wool and flax. In 1838 and 1839, a proposal had been made precisely similar to the present, and the Government had resisted it, on the ground then taken by Lord John Russell, and now by the existing Ministry, that there were no means of providing against a diminution of wages proportioned to the restriction of time. In the list of those who had so resisted it, and with whom he himself had then voted, were Sir G. Grey, Lord Howick, Mr. Labouchere, and others, who now seemed zealous in the very opposite direction. Among the masters carrying on the less costly manufactures there might be a disposition to the shorter term; but he believed there was no such disposition among the manufacturers in cotton and worsted, whose expensive machinery must be replaced in every twelve or thirteen years; and he felt assured that in these employments a ten-hours' enactment would reduce wages by twenty-five per cent., which he entered into calculations to prove. This was a responsibility which he could not contemplate without horror, and which nothing should induce him to share. It was urged that this proposal would equalize the distribution of labour; but experience showed, that labour had left those employments wherein the Legislature had interfered, and crowded into those which had been left free; so that, instead of an equalization, there was a depletion in the regulated, and a congestion in the unregulated employments.—Mr. McGRACHY said that the ten hours' term had a hereditary claim upon Sir R. Peel, whose father had introduced a ten-hours' bill. He censured the Government as not sufficiently identifying itself with the wants of the people. That state of things was a dangerous one, in which the people were taught that agitation was a necessary preliminary to the redress of any grievance. Matters could not go on long, if one class confined itself to improving the breed of cattle, and the other to improving machinery, both neglecting the benefit of the people.—Mr. LABOUCHERE lamented to see the powerful opposition which the Government had to encounter, and would give them what assistance he could by his voice and his vote. This was no new proposal, but one from which, under every successive Government, the Legislature had always recoiled. He believed that twelve hours of work were more than could be good for the individual, but in all human things good and evil were mixed, and the resolve must be taken upon the balance. The manufactures of England were closely pressed by foreign competition, and he believed there was no foreign country in which the working hours were not at least twelve per day—none in which the State had imposed any limitation. It would be a fearful thing to put a stop to our trade by cutting down our means of competition with foreigners. We maintained in this country, wisely or unwisely, various protections; but we had no means of protecting our manufacturers, and we ought to be cautious how we endangered their industry.—Mr. COLCLOUGH insisted that the 300 manufacturers who were now petitioners in favour of the ten hours' bill were competent judges of their own interests, and that at least one-third of these were engaged in the finer and more expensive kinds of manufacture. In the Frome district the ten hours' plan had long and successfully been in actual operation. The calculation given by Sir J. Graham to prove that wages would be reduced to the extent of 25 per cent., had been furnished by a very able factory inspector; but another inspector, as able, denied its principle, and affirmed that the reduction would not be more than about 2 per cent.—Mr. FIELDEN advocated the same cause. The opposition to it, he said, was Mammon against mercy. You were destroying the race of your people, and bringing up a class of beings whom, by and by, you would not be able to govern; for the old English habits, the domestic feelings, the relations of parents and children, were being destroyed. Even ten hours was too long a time; he was for eight hours. If things went on as they now did, machinery, instead of a blessing, would be a curse.—Sir R. PEEL claimed credit to the Government for disinterestedness in the course now taken by them. Their bill retained the existing term of twelve hours, extending protection to females and young persons; while the opposite suggestion was for ten hours to females and young persons, which, it was admitted, would produce a limitation of ten hours to male adults also. The declared value of last year's exports in our principal manufactures was £44,000,000, and £35,000,000 of these were of the classes which the proposed reduction would go to affect. It had been said that prices would rise, and so enable the masters to keep up wages. True; but that rise of prices on your produce would be just so much advantage to the foreign competitor; his competition would bring your prices down again, and with them wages would come down too. If he thought that the effect of the proposal would be to increase the comforts of the working people, he should be favourable to it; but he could not anticipate such a result. He was told to disregard commerce in a question of humanity, but he felt himself bound to regard commerce by reason of the way in which humanity was affected by it. He could not forget the sufferings of 15,000 people at Paisley in 1842, from the depression of commerce. When times were bad, the manufacturer was expected to keep his people at work, though at low wages to them, and perhaps at a loss to him; when a demand revived, and there was a chance, both for master and labourer to fetch up, the loss which they had incurred, your law would interpose and forbid them from

redeeming themselves. It was a mistake to suppose that a day's labour lasted longer in factory employment than in employments of other kinds. But the evils affecting labour elsewhere were said to form no reason against relieving labour in factories. Yes; because if the Legislature interfered as to one employment and left another free, a premium, an unequal advantage, was given upon the latter. He then enumerated several kinds of labour performed elsewhere than in factories, and described some appalling hardships in each. If, indeed, this proposal were intended but as the commencement of legislation against all hardships and for all labour, he could understand it; but it was not just to interfere with labour of one kind unless you could regulate labour of all kinds, agricultural and domestic labour included, which was beyond the reach of any human legislation. And believing that the measure of the Government—the limitation to 12 hours—was all that could be safely effected, he could not, and he would not, however his feelings might tempt him, consent to the motion of the noble lord.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that on a subject involving the interests of myriads of the people, he should be ashamed to be influenced by any fear of being charged with inconsistency. Lord Ashley's speech had not convinced him; but those of other gentlemen, practically acquainted with the subject, had done much to clear the way. Sir Robert Peel's argument went too far: it was to show the unfitness of any legislation. If a restriction was necessary for the physical and moral health of women and young persons, it was no sufficient objection to that restriction in that its effect would be to restrict also the labour of adult males; the principle of restriction, if once adopted, ought to be followed out in a manner effectual for the health of its objects. He had been much struck with the fact that masters, practical men, were petitioning for a ten hours' bill. After all, however, the best mode of relieving the working people would be to remove the laws which excluded their food. He would vote for the motion of Lord Ashley.—Mr. HINDLEY followed in favour of Lord Ashley's motion. He spoke as a practical man, not afraid of the consequences of the proposed limitation. The hon. member spoke at some length, but his voice was drowned by the impatience of the house, who always resent, as intrusive and misplaced, an attempt to force an unnecessary speech upon them after the leaders have wound up the debate.—Mr. COLLETT disapproved all legislation between employers and their workpeople.—Mr. HARDY supported the ten-hour principle, amid a storm of impatient displeasure.—Mr. MUNTZ took the same side; objecting, however, to the whole bill.—Lord ASHLEY said a few words; and the house divided—

For the amendment (10 hours) 179
For the original clause (12 hours) 170
Majority against Government —9

On our return to the gallery we found the committee again dividing on an amendment moved by Mr. Collett during the exclusion of strangers, for the substitution of the words "six o'clock" for "eight o'clock," which would have the effect of reversing the decision just made by the Committee. The numbers were—

For Mr. Collett's amendment 153
For Lord Ashley's amendment 161
Majority —8

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, notwithstanding his respect for the decision of the Committee, he had a great objection to a ten-hours' bill, and he therefore thought it right to state that it was not the intention of the Government to abandon the bill at its present stage. He also gave his noble friend (Lord Ashley) notice that it was his intention, on the reading of the 8th clause, to move the substitution of the words "twelve hours" for "ten hours," when he would again take the sense of the Committee on that point; and would now move that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Friday.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed a hope that the noble lord opposite would take an opportunity of stating the manner in which he intended to introduce a ten-hours' bill.

The House then resumed.
The committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill was postponed.
The Gaming Transactions Bill was read a third time and passed.
The remaining orders and some routine business were disposed of.
Lord ELIOR gave notice that, on Thursday the 28th inst., he should move or leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws regulating the qualifications of county electors in Ireland; also to amend that part of the 3d and 4th Victoria (the Irish Municipal Reform Bill) relating to the elective qualifications of burgesses in towns and cities.
The House adjourned at a quarter before two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at the usual hour.
The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities Bills were read a third time and passed, and after sitting a few minutes their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. GILL gave notice that, on Friday, he would call the attention of the house to the circumstances of the arrest of Capt. Brewster, of the 76th Regiment, in July last.

Mr. HUME gave notice, for an early day after Easter, to move an address to her Majesty, to abolish the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. BOWTHWICK gave notice, for the 2nd of April, to move an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to grant to Parliament the aid and advice (in matters ecclesiastical) of the bishops and clergy of the Church in convocation assembled, according to the ancient constitutional practice of the realm.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move the appointment of a select committee to inquire and report whether it would be desirable to make any alteration in the law for the trial of election petitions?

Lord ASHLEY stated the course he intended to pursue consequent upon the late majority in favour of his ten hours' restriction on factory labour, viz.—On Friday he should take the liberty of entreating the house to affirm the proposition of ten hours' labour, by the substitution of the word "ten" for "twelve" in clause 8 of the bill. Should the house affirm that proposition, he would prepare a clause which should enact that the present duration of labour, twelve hours, should continue from the time which they might pass the clause for six months, till the 1st of October in this year. This would give six months' notice before any change took place. From the 1st of October, this year, the period of labour he proposed would fall down to eleven hours, and continue at that rate for two years, or till the 12th of October, 1846, when the period of ten hours' labour would commence.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM immediately rose and said, that it was most desirable that the house and the country should understand that he and her Majesty's ministers had now heard, for the first time, the precise nature of the propositions which the noble lord had expressed his intention of submitting to the committee; but he (Sir James Graham) required no time for deliberation in coming to the conclusion that it would be his duty to resist the motion of the noble lord, and take the sense of the house upon the proposition of substituting "ten" hours for "twelve." He might be permitted to add, with respect to the scope of the further propositions which the noble lord contemplated making, that should the noble lord succeed in carrying them, as he had his other proposal the preceding night, the scope of those propositions could not remove the objection which he (Sir James Graham) had urged against their predecessor, and it would be his duty to resist to the utmost the noble lord's motion.

In reply to Captain Rous, Sir R. PEEL stated that the report which had obtained circulation, that her Majesty intended to go to Berlin this autumn, on a visit to the King of Prussia, was entirely without foundation.

In reply to Mr. O'Ferral, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a bill on the subject of the Common Law Courts in Ireland would be introduced shortly after Easter.

Mr. RICARDO moved an address to the Crown, praying that the principle of reciprocity might not be insisted on in our commercial negotiations, nor in the regulation of our customs' duties. He dwelt on the inutility of all our recent commercial diplomacy, and contended that our objects might be attained as effectually by judicious legislation, with respect to our imports, as by intricate negotiations, with respect to our exports. He hoped that Sir R. Peel would not force the people to continue a sacrifice injurious to themselves, in the expectation that other states might pay them for relaxing it.—Mr. EWART seconded the motion. He apprehended that nothing was to be expected from foreign Powers; but believed that the English mind was made up on this subject, and that the time was come when Government must adopt the principle now recommended.—Mr. GLADSTONE treated the principle as far too broad and sweeping. He relied on the distinction, now denied by his opponents, between duties for revenue, and duties for protection. Unless it were wholly impossible that there should ever be an advantageous commercial treaty, it was unwise to fetter the Government by an abstract unbending declaration. He suggested instances in which the proposition now before the house would be inconvenient and injurious.—Lord HOWICK regarded it as a practical and not an abstract proposition. But the word "abstract," in the Government sense of it, seemed to mean what was right in itself, but inconvenient in respect of particular interests too strong to be contravened by Ministers. They appeared not to have quite shaken off the old mercantile theory, that the only valuable trade of a country consisted in her exports, whereas, in truth, her imports, the articles consumed by her people, formed the most advantageous part of her commerce. If you had wholly rejected the system for negotiating for reciprocity, from 1815, when peace was established, you would not now have hostile tariffs to hamper you. You ought now to consider at once, and without reference to foreign countries, the means of reducing your import duties; and if foreign countries should neglect to follow your example, their own commercial loss would be their punishment.—Sir J. HANMER was sensible of the necessity for increasing the commerce of the country and the employment of the people; but he did not consider this proposal as likely to effect those objects, nor was the constituency he represented at all favourable to the principle of it.—Mr. HUME appreciated the advantage which would be derived to us from a reduction by foreign states of their duties upon our commodities; but he contended that whether or not they admitted our goods at a cheap rate, it was our interest to get their goods at the lowest price. Otherwise, in the intercourse between England, and any the most unimportant states upon the continent, for instance, Portugal, the continental Government, instead of the British, became the controller of the trade.

At this point of the debate, there not being forty members present, the house was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Some railway business was forwarded.
On the motion of Sir T. FREMANTLE, a new writ for the borough of Hastings, in the room of the Right Hon. Joseph Planta, who has accepted the

stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, was ordered to be issued.

In answer to a question from Mr. Turner, Sir J. GRAHAM said that it was not the intention of Government to introduce any enactment which should prohibit interment in ancient churchyards, where, from generation to generation, families had fixed their burial places.

The County Coroners Bill was re-committed, and the fifth clause amended, after a division.

The Masters and Servants Bill was re-committed, and the three first clauses, with amendments, agreed to. On the fourth clause, upon the motion of Sir J. Graham, progress was reported.

The Night Poaching Bill was read a second time.
Adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.
The LORD CHANCELLOR rose to call the attention of the house to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the second reading of which was fixed for that evening. He said the great object of the bill was to consolidate the Archbishops and the Prerogative Courts. Those courts were presided over by the same judge, they were attended by the same bar, they were held in the same hall, and they were, for all practical purposes, one and the same court. Could it, therefore, be doubted that the consolidation of those two courts would be beneficial to the public? He proposed to do the same thing with regard to the courts of the Archdeacon of York. With regard to Diocesan courts, although their extinction had been recommended by the commissioners, he proposed to continue them, as their abuses might be otherwise remedied. He proposed to abolish altogether the Courts of Peculiars, of which there were 300 or 400 scattered over the country, and the system would then present this appearance. In every diocese there would be a tribunal for the granting of probates, and possessing contentious jurisdiction, and in York and in Canterbury there would be appellate tribunals; and if these courts were presided over by able judges, he could not see how any superior system could be established.—Lord COTTREHAM, who contended for the abolition of the Diocesan Courts, moved an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.—A long discussion ensued, which ended in the amendment being negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time.
Their lordships then adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Sir Thomas Fremantle, a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Christchurch, in the room of Sir George Rose.

Mr. WYSE presented a petition from the members of the Repeal Association of Ireland, praying for inquiry into the late State prosecutions in that country. The petition had received a large number of signatures than any petition that had ever been presented to that house from Ireland. The petition was signed by 821,334 persons, and had been got up in the short space of three weeks. It alleged that means of every description were resorted to, during the prosecutions by the Attorney-General, to insure a conviction of the traversers. The charge of the judge was such as to impress upon the minds of the people of Ireland, and also of the world generally, that there had not been a fair trial in the case.—The petition was then borne up to the table by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Wyse, Sir H. W. Barron, Mr. Blake, Colonel Rawdon, and Mr. Hindley. Upon the Speaker putting the motion that it be laid on the table, there was much laughter, for it seemed to require the united strength of all those hon. gentlemen to raise the ponderous mass of paper from the ground. "When it was 'laid upon the table,'" it completely covered it, books, ink, and papers.—The petition was then read at length by the clerk at the table, and Mr. WYSE begged to move that the petition be printed as it was, ("Cries of 'Order,' 'Chair.'")—The SPEAKER said the hon. member must give notice of any motion on the subject.—Mr. Wyse then gave notice that he would call the attention of the house to the subject of the petition on Monday next.

Mr. EWART then rose to move a resolution, of which he had given notice, respecting Import Duties, and was proceeding to address the house, when an hon. member moved that the house be counted, and there being only 38 members present, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given to-day at a quarter before five o'clock, to the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuity Reduction Bill; the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. (1818) Annuity Reduction Bill; the Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill; the Gaming Transactions Witness's Indemnity Bill, and the Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Buccleuch.

A conversation took place between the Earl of RADNOR and the Duke of BUCCLEUCH with regard to a speech made by Earl Harewood, in Yorkshire, on the subject of the Corn-laws, in which the noble Duke denied that the noble Earl had ever imputed to the Anti-Corn Law League any attempt to excite incendiarism.

Their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour.

The following bills were read a second time, namely, the Eastern Counties' Union Railway, the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway and Tyne Bridge Bill, the Pontop and South Shields Railway Bill, and the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill.

The Birmingham Canal Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed.

After a number of notices of motion, and several ministerial explanations with regard to various unimportant points of public policy, the house passed to the order of the day, when Lord ASHLEY proposed to bring the question at issue between him and the Government to a decision on the 8th clause, by proposing to substitute the words ten hours for twelve. The noble lord addressed the house at considerable length, but his arguments were merely a reiteration of those used in the former discussion. Mr. CLAY opposed the noble lord's amendment.

The principal speakers in favour of Lord Ashley's amendment were Mr. Milnes, Lord John Manners, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Duncombe, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. C. Buller, and for the Government proposition Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Ward, and Sir James Graham. The Committee then divided, and two successive divisions took place before the gallery was opened. The most intelligible way of putting these divisions before our readers will be as follows—

For Sir James Graham's Bill (the 12 hours) 183
Against it 186
Majority —3
For Lord Ashley's amendment (the 10 hours) 181
Against it 188
Majority —7

The house was then understood to defer the further consideration of the measure until Monday.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his determination to persist in his motions, and said, with God's blessing, he had no doubt he would prevail. The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.
The general impression is that the proposition for an 11 hours bill will be carried.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday at the Conciliation-hall; J. B. Dunne, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, after reading the minutes of last day's proceedings, read the following letters from Mr. O'Connell:—"London, March 13, 1844. My dear Ray, I enclose you a communication from our patriotic friends in Newfoundland, covering their third remittance in a bill for £50. Take care that due honour is paid to the subscribers, and especially to the office-bearers of the Repealers in that island. Newfoundland has behaved nobly. You cannot form the least idea of the transcendent scene at Covent-garden last night. There never was any thing so splendid. I never was so greeted, even in Ireland. This is indeed cheering, and shews that there is in England more of kind and generous feeling towards Ireland and the Irish, than has hitherto had an opportunity to display itself. Nothing can, or ought, to have a greater tendency to generate cordiality between the people of both countries than the occurrence in this country respecting the recent trials. This is a sentiment which we are bound to cultivate and encourage by all means in our power. I am glad to find the uninterrupted tranquillity which pervades Ireland. It is delightful to perceive that the Irish people understand so well the doctrine of peace which I have so often and so long preached to them. All we want in addition is, perseverance. 'Peace and Perseverance,' and, depend upon it, we shall succeed more speedily than most people imagine. Yours, most sincerely, DANIEL O'CONNELL. T. M. Ray, Esq."

The rent for the week, including £341 from America, amounted to upwards of £600.
DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL IN CORK.—Mr. O'Connell has been invited, and accepted an invitation to a great provincial dinner in Cork. The hon. gentleman has named Monday, the 8th of April, Easter Monday, for the banquet, and, according to the Southern Reporter, the most active steps have been taken to render the demonstration as imposing and magnificent as possible.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILROAD.—An experimental trip was on Monday made to Drogheda by the directors of the railroad, accompanied by a select number of friends. The train started at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, from the bridge erected over the canal, and was expected to reach Drogheda (24 miles) in about an hour. On the return of the train, the company were to partake of an elegant entertainment, at the residence of Dr. McNeill, the engineer of the line.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—QUALIFICATION OF IRISH GENTLEMEN.—This was an action which arose out of the Athlone races, in which Michael Kelly, Esq., of Myrehill, was plaintiff, and William James Young, Esq., Lieutenant of the 90th Regiment, was defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of a plate, value £55, won by plaintiff's horse Bacchus, at the races in that town, in September last, but which the defendant refused to pay plaintiff, in consequence of an objection made by one of the riders, Mr. Moore, of Moorehall, against Mr. Kelly, the rider of Bacchus, alleging his want of qualification, as a gentleman, to ride the race. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount of the plate, and 6d. costs. The Galway Vindicator says:—"It was proved by several gentlemen of the highest rank in the county, that they were always happy to meet Mr. Kelly in their society, as a man of the purest integrity; and yet, because Lady Clanricarde, Mrs. Laurence, Mrs. Blake, of Castle Grove, or Mrs. Lynch, of Moynehill, do not come in their carriages, and leave their visiting cards for Mrs. Kelly, of Mr. Myrehill, Mr. Kelly is not qualified as a gentleman, nor ought he to look for his just debts. So argues Mr. Fitzgibbon, because he is descended from Con of the 100 battles; but the idea was scouted in the nineteenth century. On the trial, one witness swore the present Lord Chancellor was no gentleman."

THE DIVISION ON LORD ASHLEY'S AMENDMENT TO THE FACTORIES BILL.

MINORITY—AYES, 170.

A'Court, Capt. Aldam, W. Ashurst, Geo. Bailey, J. Jun. Baillie, Col. Balfour, J. M. Barling, Hon. W. Barrington, Lord Barron, Sir H. Belling, R. M. Bentinck, Lord G. Blakeney, R. Blomfield, Henry G. Boscawen, Beriah Bowers, J. Bowring, Dr. Bright, John Bruce, Lord E. Bruges, W. H. Buck, L. W. Buller, Edward Cardwell, E. Carnegie, Capt. Castlereagh, Ld. Childers, J. W. Chute, W. L. W. Clay, Sir Wm. Clayton, K. Clerk, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir G. Colclough, Sir T. Collett, W. R. Corry, Rt. Hon. H. Craig, Wm. Cripps, Wm. Damer, Hon. Col. Darby, George Dawson, Hon. T. Denistoun, J. Dick, Quinlan Divett, Edward Dodd, George Douglas, Sir C. Acland, Sir T. Acland, Thos. D. Ainsworth, Peter Anstrosch, Edmund Arnold, Lord Ansell, Wm. Banks, George Banerman, A. Barclay, David Beckett, Wm. Bessborough, Major Bernal, Ralph Boscawen, W. S. Blake, M. J. Borthwick, Peter Bradshaw, J. Bramston, T. W. Broadley, H. Brocklehurst, J. Brotherton, Joseph Browne, Hon. W. Bulkeley, Sir R. Buller, C. Busfield, Wm. Butler, P. S. Byng, Rt. Hon. G. Cavendish, Hon. C. Cavendish, Hon. G. Cayley, E. S. Chapman, A. Chalmers, E. Chetwode, Sir J. Cochrane, A. Colborne, Hon. W. Collett, John Colquhoun, J. C. Copeland, Ald. Cooper, Hon. W. Crawford, W. S. Cresswell, B. Currie, Raikes Curteis, H. B. Dalrymple, Capt. Davies, D. A. S. Dawson, Hon. W. Denison, E. B. Douro, Lord Duffield, Thos. Dugdale, W. S. Duncan, Lord Duncairn, George Duncannon, Viscount Egerton, Wm. T. Elliot, Lord Elphinstone, H. Esceat, B. Estcourt, T. G. B. Evans, William Feilden, W. Filmer, Sir E. Fitzmaurice, W. Flower, Sir J. Forster, M. Fox, S. Lane Gibson, T. M. Gladstone, Thos. Gladstone, W. E. Gordon, Capt. Goulburn, Henry Gough, Sir J. Hamilton, Wm. J. Hardinge, Sir H. Hastie, A. Hay, Sir A. L. Herbert, Hon. S. Hilde, John H. Hobhouse, Sir G. Hodgson, Fred Hodgson, Richard Holmes, W. A'Court Hope, Hon. C. Hope, George W. Houldsworth, T. Howard, P. H. Hume, Joseph Hursey, Thos. Hunt, William Jermy, Earl Johnstone, A. Johnstone, Hope Acland, Sir T. Acland, Thos. D. Ainsworth, Peter Anstrosch, Edmund Arnold, Lord Ansell, Wm. Banks, George Banerman, A. Barclay, David Beckett, Wm. Bessborough, Major Bernal, Ralph Boscawen, W. S. Blake, M. J. Borthwick, Peter Bradshaw, J. Bramston, T. W. Broadley, H. Brocklehurst, J. Brotherton, Joseph Browne, Hon. W. Bulkeley, Sir R. Buller, C. Busfield, Wm. Butler, P. S. Byng, Rt. Hon. G. Cavendish, Hon. C. Cavendish, Hon. G. Cayley, E. S. Chapman, A. Chalmers, E. Chetwode, Sir J. Cochrane, A. Colborne, Hon. W. Collett, John Colquhoun, J. C. Copeland, Ald. Cooper, Hon. W. Crawford, W. S. Cresswell, B. Currie, Raikes Curteis, H. B. Dalrymple, Capt. Davies, D. A. S. Dawson, Hon. W. Denison, E. B. D'Eyncourt, C. T. Dickinson, F. H. Douglas, Sir H. Duff, James Duff, Sir J. Duncanson, Hon. O. Dundas, Adm. Du Pre, C. G. Easthope, Sir J. Eaton, R. J. Ellington, Vis. Elliot, Edward Ellis, Wynn Emily, Vis. Farquhar, E. B. Fielden, John Fox, Charles R. French, F. Fuller, A. E. Gardner, J. D. Gill, Thos. Gladstone, Capt. Gore, Montagu Gore, Wm. R. O. Gore, Hon. R. Goring, Charles Grainger, T. C. Gregory, W. H. Grey, Sir G. Grimston, Lord Grogan, Edward Guest, Sir J. Hall, Sir Benj. Hanmer, Sir J. Harcourt, G. G. Hardy, John Hatton, Capt. Hawes, Ben. Hayes, Sir E. Heathcoat, J. Henley, J. W. Hindley, Charles Holland, R. Hope, Alex. Jones, Capt. Knatchbull, Sir E. Knightley, Sir C. Labouchere, H. Langston, J. H. Lead-er, John T. Lemon, Sir C. Lennox, Lord A. Lincoln, Earl Lockhart, Wm. Lyall, George Lygon, Gen. Mackenzie, T. Mackenzie, W. F. McNeill, D. Manners, Lord C. March, Earl of Marshall, W. Martin, C. W. Master, T. W. Masterman, John Meynell, Capt. Midway, H. Micallef, H. Mitchell, T. A. Morgan, Octavius Mundy, E. M. Neeld, Joseph Nicholl, John Norreys, Sir D. J. O'Ferral, R. M. Owen, Sir J. Paget, Lord W. Parker, John Patten, J. W. Pattison, James Peel, Sir R. Peel, Jonathan Phillips, G. R. Pollock, Sir F. Proudie, A. Protheroe, Edw. Reid, Sir John Ricardo, John L. Rushbrooke, Col. Sanderson, R. Scarlett, Hon. E. C. Scott, Robert Scrope, G. P. Shelburne, Lord Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. Smythe, Hon. G. Somerset, Lord G. Sotheron, T. H. S. Stanley, Lord Stanley, Edward Stuart, Lord Jas Stuart, W. V. Stuart, Edw. Sutton, Hon. H. M. Sutherland, H. W. Tennent, J. E. Thesiger, F. Thompson, Ald. Thornely, Thos. Thornhill, Geo. Trollemache, Hon. F. Trevelyan, J. S. Trench, Sir F. Vivian, J. E. Wall, C. B. Walsh, Sir J. B. Warburton, H. Wellesley, Lord C. Wilbraham, Hon. R. Williams, T. P. Waddington, Sir T. Wood, Col. Wood, Col. T. Wyndham, Col. Young, J. Tellers, Fremantle, Sir T. Baring, H.

MAJORITY—NOES, 179.

Acland, Sir T. Acland, Thos. D. Ainsworth, Peter Anstrosch, Edmund Arnold, Lord Ansell, Wm. Banks, George Banerman, A. Barclay, David Beckett, Wm. Bessborough, Major Bernal, Ralph Boscawen, W. S. Blake, M. J. Borthwick, Peter Bradshaw, J. Bramston, T. W. Broadley, H. Brocklehurst, J. Brotherton, Joseph Browne, Hon. W. Bulkeley, Sir R. Buller, C. Busfield, Wm. Butler, P. S. Byng, Rt. Hon. G. Cavendish, Hon. C. Cavendish, Hon. G. Cayley, E. S. Chapman, A. Chalmers, E. Chetwode, Sir J. Cochrane, A. Colborne, Hon. W. Collett, John Colquhoun, J. C. Copeland, Ald. Cooper, Hon. W. Crawford, W. S. Cresswell, B. Currie, Raikes Curteis, H. B. Dalrymple, Capt. Davies, D. A. S. Dawson, Hon. W. Denison, E. B. D'Eyncourt, C. T. Dickinson, F. H. Douglas, Sir H. Duff, James Duff, Sir J. Duncanson, Hon. O. Dundas, Adm. Du Pre, C. G. Easthope, Sir J. Eaton, R. J. Ellington, Vis. Elliot, Edward Ellis, Wynn Emily, Vis. Farquhar, E. B. Fielden, John Fox, Charles R. French, F. Fuller, A. E. Gardner, J. D. Gill, Thos. Gladstone, Capt. Gore, Montagu Gore, Wm. R. O. Gore, Hon. R. Goring, Charles Grainger, T. C. Gregory, W. H. Grey, Sir G. Grimston, Lord Grogan, Edward Guest, Sir J. Hall, Sir Benj. Hanmer, Sir J. Harcourt, G. G. Hardy, John Hatton, Capt. Hawes, Ben. Hayes, Sir E. Heathcoat, J. Henley, J. W. Hindley, Charles Holland, R. Hope, Alex. Hornby, John Horsman, F. H. Howard, Hon. C. W. Howard, Lord Howick, Lord Ingham, Sir E. James, Sir W. Jocelyn, Lord Johnstone, Sir J. Kemble, H. Knight, H. G. Law, Hon. C. E. Lawson, A. Leifroy, A. Leigh, George C. Leveson, Lord Lindsay, H. Lowther, J. H. M'Geachy, F. A. Mahon, Lord Mainwaring, T. Mangles, R. J. Manners, Lord J. Martin, G. Maxwell, Hon. J. Miles, P. W. S. Miles, W. Milnes, R. M. Morris, David Murray, G. Napier, Sir C. Neville, Ralph Newport, Vis. O'Brien, A. S. Ossulston, Lord Packe, C. W. Paget, Col. Pakenham, J. S. Palmer, Rob. Palmerston, Lord Peniston, Hon. Col. Plumptre, J. Polhill, Fred. Pollington, Lord Praed, W. T. Pusey, Philip Ramsbottom, J. Rashleigh, W. Rendlesham, Ld. Repton, G. Richards, R. Ross, D. B. Round, C. G. Russell, Ld. J. D. W. Ryder, G. D. Sandon, Ld. Shaw, F. Sibthorp, Col. Smith, Abel Smith, J. A. Smith, R. V. Smollett, A. Standish, C. Stanton, Sir G. Stewart, J. Strickland, Sir G. Sturt, H. C. Taylor, E. Taylor, J. A. Tollemache, J. Tomlinson, G. Towneley, J. Trenchard, Sir T. Tufnell, H. Vane, Ld. Vivian, J. H. Wakley, T. Walker, R. Wynn, J. T. Williams, W. Yorke, R. Tellers, Ashley, Ld. Wortley, Hon. J.

Mr. Morrison paired off against Lord Ashley's motion with Mr. J. Bennet.
Mr. Ward paired off against Lord Ashley's motion with Mr. Douglas, the member for Rochester.

COACH ROBBERY OF ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS.—On Monday the Defiance Oxford coach was robbed of the above sum, which had been sent from one of the banking-houses in the City to Messrs. Robinson, Thomson, and Co., of the Old Bank, Oxford. The coachman, Mr. Hobson, who is a highly respectable man, it appears, has been in the habit of bringing bankers' parcels to Oxford, which no doubt some of the swell mob were aware of. The box containing the gold was put in its accustomed place of safety in the front boot, in London; but, on arriving at the Old Bank, Oxford, it was not to be found. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by a person who occupied the box seat, as, on arriving at Benson, he was seen to open the boot, during the time of changing horses, and take something out. One of the passengers, who is also supposed to be a confederate, stopped at Benson, where he was taken into custody the same night by Lucas, the Oxford City Marshal. He has undergone a private examination before the magistrates, and is remanded. The box passenger kept his place to Oxford, and at that time, not being suspected any more than any of the other nine passengers, got off the coach, and has not since been heard of.

ALARMING FIRE AT HOXTON.—On Tuesday evening, shortly before six o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises known as the Cooper's Arms, public-house, situate in Huntingdon-street, Hoxton, and occupied by Mr. Peter Benton. A strong smell of fire in the upper part of the building caused some of the inmates to make the discovery. With all expedition an alarm was spread, which brought other assistance to the spot. The inmates and neighbours endeavoured, but in vain, to extinguish the flames, for, owing to the strong hold they had obtained, they spread with surprising rapidity. The parish engine was soon on the spot, followed by another belonging to the neighbourhood. An immediate supply of water being obtained, the engines were set to work, and they poured a great torrent of water upon the flames, but some time elapsed before their fury was abated. At length, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the firemen, they succeeded in getting the fire completely out, not however before the two upper floors were burnt out, the roof partly off, and the stock very extensively damaged by water and removal. The fire originated from a spark flying out of the fire amongst the furniture in the room. Mr. Benton was insured in the Atlas Fire office.

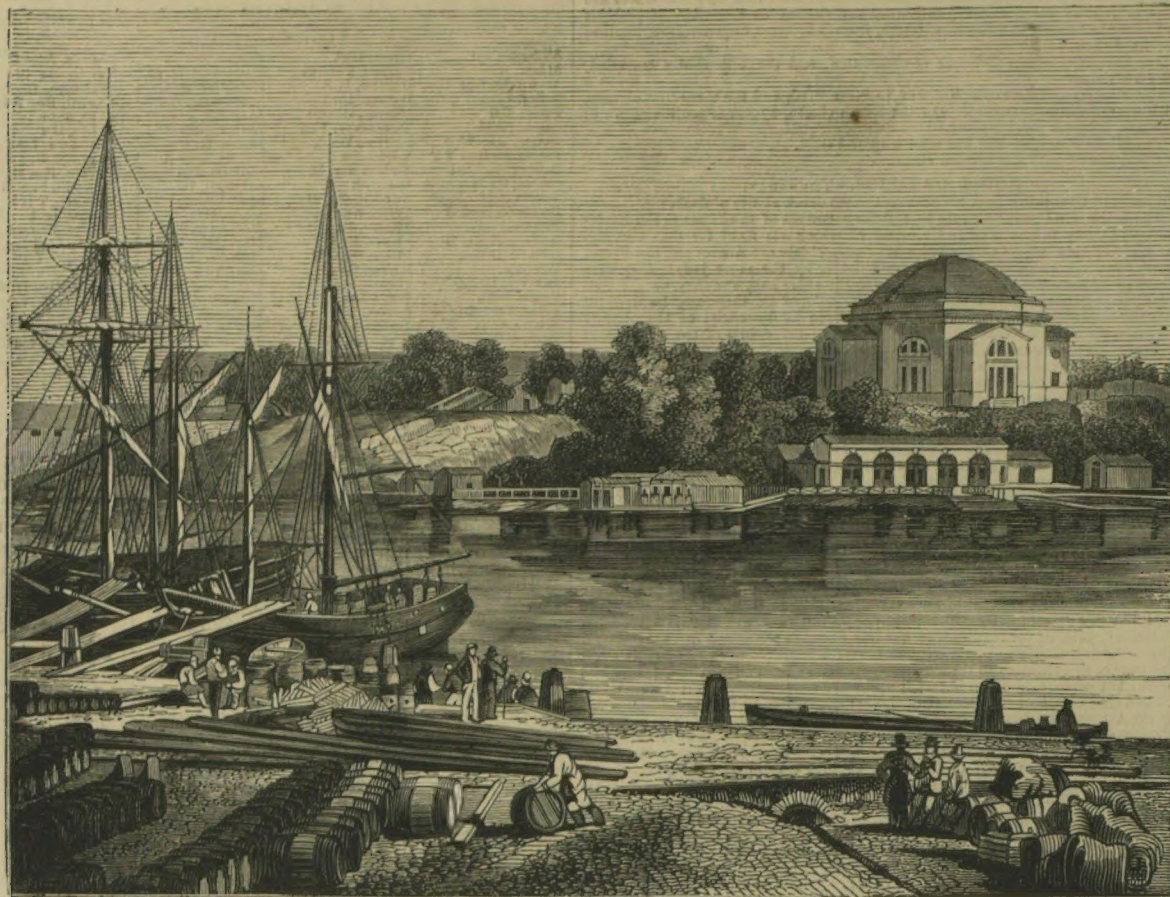
AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred on Tuesday morning to Mr. H. Page, of No. 35, Clerkenwell-close. It appears that deceased, who was a highly respectable inhabitant of Clerkenwell parish, carrying on business as a gold cutter, left home in good health on Monday, with the intention of spending the evening with a few convivial friends, and his wife having sat up in expectation of his return till a late hour of the night, retired to rest, and on coming down stairs in the morning was horror-stricken at finding her husband in the parlour a corpse! Medical aid was immediately called in, but all efforts to restore animation proved unavailing.

STOCKHOLM.

The annexed view of the capital of Sweden, is an appropriate accompaniment to the portrait of the deceased monarch in our first page. The city lies, in a straight line, at about twenty-four miles from the sea, on the channel by which the lake Malarn discharges its waters into the Baltic. It is built partly on the continent and partly on nine islands formed by the above channel.

The Staden, or Stockholm, occupies the centre of the town, and contains several fine public and private buildings; of which the Royal Palace has great architectural merit; before the court-yard, near the banks of the channel, is the colossal bronze statue of Gustavus III.; and, in its vicinity, along the eastern shore, is the proper harbour of the town, in which the largest vessels find excellent anchorage. This portion is shown in our view, the building to the left being the Admiralty. Further to the west is the cathedral, or St. Nicolai Church, in which the Kings of Sweden are crowned.

In the southern division, built upon an island, and joined to the Staden by a long bridge of boats, is the great depot of iron, whence it is shipped to all quarters of the globe. The northern division is, however, much better built than the southern, and has several fine streets and squares, and is connected by a well-built bridge with the Staden. Here, too, are a fine bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, the spacious Opera-house, and several fine churches, &c. Probably no capital in Europe, except Constantinople, can be compared to Stockholm as to the beauty of its environs, where are several country seats and a Zoological Garden of great extent. Stockholm is the seat of government, and generally, also, the place where the legislative bodies meet. It has its academies and other public societies; and it has a greater number of charitable institutions than any other city in Europe of equal size. The population in 1839 was 83,885 persons. Stockholm is the most industrious and commercial town in Sweden. The manufactures, however, are not considerable; and



STOCKHOLM.—THE ADMIRALTY AND HARBOUR.

large quantities of foreign manufactures, especially English, are annually imported.

This winter the cold at Stockholm has been intense. Thus, within the present month, the thermometer (Reaumur) marked 20 degrees (45 of Fahrenheit) below the freezing point.

EXPEDITION AGAINST TUNIS BY THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The Bey of Tunis having violated his treaties with the King of Sardinia, and refused due reparation, the latter monarch is preparing an expedition against the Tunisian territory. The French Ministry, it is said, has offered its mediation, which the cabinet of Turin has refused; the King, Charles Albert, preferring to bring the affair to a satisfactory conclusion, without the interference of any one. The Porte, on its side, is inclined to oppose the reprisals which the King is justly entitled to make. It remembers the expedition against Algiers, and is afraid that another power may in its turn get a footing in the States of Barbary. To the protest of the Porte, Charles Albert reasonably replies—"If you are the sovereign lords of Tunis, compel the Bey to grant me ample satisfaction; but if you have no real power over him—if your sovereignty is only nominal, let me settle my accounts with the sole and true government of the country." The probable issue of this quarrel is, that Sardinia will gain the satisfaction that it demands—that if justice is not done voluntarily, it will be obtained by force; and we can very well believe that the King will willingly seize the opportunity for displaying the goodness of his

army. He has a peace establishment of 40,000 soldiers, with a reserve of 60,000 trained men, in case of war. His army is perfectly well organised, the King personally superintending its instruction. In case of need, 10,000 good troops, with excellent artillery, may be landed on the coast of Carthage, the only easily accessible point; and, truly, it would suffice to make a descent there to bring at once the Bey and his army to reason. This army amounts to about 15,000 men; but, with the exception of the guard, the infantry is detestable; the cavalry is tolerably good, and there is a regiment of artillery, formed upon the European system, but far from possessing the skill and science of our troops. The goletta is sufficiently fortified to defend Tunis on that side; but the city itself has only a double circle of weak walls, supported by a few old fortifications, inadequate to resist a serious attack from a European army.

Tunis lies in the centre of the northern coast of Africa: it is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean Sea, on the west by the territory of Constantina, and on the south by the Beleb-Jerid, or "the country of palm-trees." Its greatest extent from north to south is about 300 miles, while its breadth from east to west varies from 65 to 140 miles. The average width may be about 1000 miles, so that the area of Tunis will be 30,000 square miles, or about 3000 square miles more than that of Ireland.

Our engraving shows the capital, a large city and port, situated in a beautiful plain, bounded, at thirty miles distance, by an amphitheatre of high mountains. It stands on the western side of an oval lagoon, which by the goletta (or little throat), defended by a castle, opens into the extensive Bay and Gulf of Tunis.



CITY OF TUNIS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XI.

LORD CAMPBELL.

The individual whose portrait accompanies this article is one of the most remarkable instances of the triumph of industry and perseverance. The son of a respectable Scotch parson, at a very early period he determined to try his fortunes in England. Recommended to the patronage of Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, he was sufficiently successful to eke out by his laborious pursuits of Parliamentary reporting the stipend derived from his family. While his evenings were devoted to the labours of the press, his morning employment was absorbed in the steady pursuit of his profession as a lawyer, under the tuition of the celebrated Mr. Tidd, the author of the "Practice." When called to the bar he immediately devoted himself to the reporting of the legal judgments of Lord Ellenborough, at *Notre Dame*. It was the peculiarity of that eminent judge that his legal decisions were upheld by his brethren in Bank, and at the present

day these judgments, illustrated by the notes of his reporter, hold their position as legal authorities equivalent to the judicial decisions of the Bench itself.

Mr. Campbell having passed through the probation of early drudgery as a chamber lawyer, at length arrived at the distinguished position of leading junior on the Oxford Circuit and also at *Nisi Prius*, in London. By an easy transfer he advanced to the leadership of both departments. About the year 1821, he married the daughter of Lord Abinger, a lady of singular accomplishments and elegance. On the retirement of Sir William Horne from the Attorney-Generalship, he became Solicitor-General. During seven years he was leader of the Queen's Bench as well as Attorney-General, in the receipt of an enormous professional income. His defence of Lord Melbourne raised him as an advocate to the highest position, while his masterly argument in the case of "Stockdale and Hansard" confirmed the opinion of all professional men as to his eminent superiority in forensic argumentation. On the

retirement of Lord Plunket from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, he was appointed his successor. The early dissolution of the Whig Ministry did not allow the development of his powers in this new department to which he had been elevated. But, although now disassociated from professional life, he still devotes his energies most efficiently as a judge in the House of Lords, and also in the Committee of the Privy Council; and Westminster Hall awards to him the praise of an eminent lawyer and most distinguished judge.

His lordship's position in the House of Lords is a perfect type of the industry and perseverance which distinguished him at the bar. His strong good sense, identified with the advocacy of liberal principles, has ever given a tone to his mind as a legal reformer. It is true, that in the finesse of oratorical display he does not pretend to compete with the eminence of Lord Brougham, but those who have observed his gladiatorial displays against his learned brother, while they concede to the latter the praise of practised dexterity, must accord to the more modern "newfangled" peer, the distinction of sound judgment, which defeats sophistry and brings eloquence and inflation to the searching task of plain good sense. We need only allude to a recent rencontre between their lordships, to arrive at an accurate conclusion as to their different faculties. While the ex-lord Chancellor of England deals in parenthetic self laudation, it is plain he winces under the home-thrusts of his less eloquent antagonist; and the very coarseness which he has evinced, while it displays his own sensitiveness, develops more fully the condensed



LORD CAMPBELL.

severity of the subject of our memoir. In a word, the middle classes of society in this country may derive from the example of the noble lord another incentive to honourable industry; and another proof that independence of mind and steadiness of purpose open a path to the highest honours of the State.

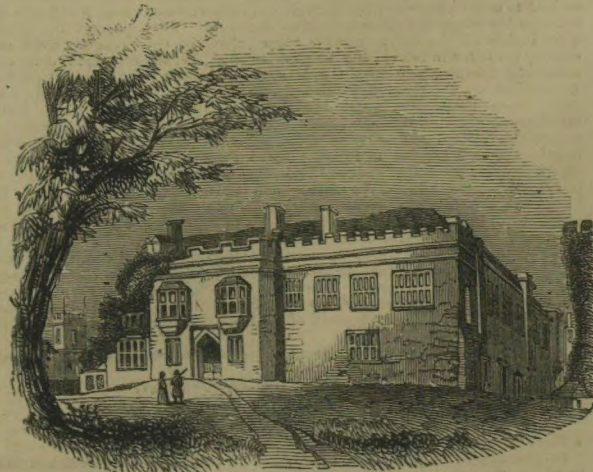
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SUDELEY CASTLE.

This interesting specimen of middle-age art was built in a style of uncommon magnificence by Ralph, Lord Boteler, in the time of Henry VI. It was garrisoned for Charles I. during the great civil war, and is now a picturesque ruin. Sudley Castle lies about a quarter of a mile from Winchcomb, and seven miles from Cheltenham. It is now in possession of John and William Dent, Esquires, of Worcester, who purchased it of the Duke of Buckingham. To the lovers of antiquity, it will be gratifying to hear that the castle, so fine a relic of the olden time, is now receiving the proprietors' proper attention. Such judicious reparations are in progress as are calculated to check further decay, and to give the best effect to the remains. The interior of the castle will once more assume its wonted grandeur; the walls will shortly be lined with a collection of ancient tapestries and pictures, valuable as works of art, but still more as memorials of some of the most distinguished historical personages connected with the castle. The dismantled chapel, which is deservedly admired for the harmony of its proportions, is a splendid specimen of later style of English architecture. The graceful exterior of the chapel combines lightness and elegance, not common in structures of the same extent. In this chapel formerly reposed the remains of Queen Katherine Parr, the wife of Henry VIII. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the royal remains were exhumed by a body of lawless beings who lived in part of the castle; they were, however, collected on the same spot; and in the year 1820, another examination took place, when nothing then remained in the coffin but a confused heap of bones, and a small portion of the hair adhering to fragments of the cere-cloth, under the skull; some of the leading gentlemen of Winchcomb afterwards caused the remains to be removed to an excellent stone vault, in which are deposited some of the Chandos family.

The following stanzas, relative to this castle, feelingly and faithfully describe the beauties that linger round this decayed pile:—

I gaze where Sudley's venerable pile,
Majestic in its ruins, o'er me lowers;
The worm now crawls through each untrodden aisle,
And the bat hides within its time-worn towers.
It was not thus, when in the olden time,
The lowly inmates of yon broken wall,
Lived free from woes that spring from care or crime,
Those shackles which the grosser world enthral.
Then, while the setting sunbeams glistened o'er
The earth, arose to Heaven the vesper song;
But now the sacred song is heard no more—
No music floats the dreary aisles along;
Ne'er from its chancel soars the midnight prayer;
The stillness broken by no earthly thing,
Save when the night-bird wakes the echoes there,
Or the bat flutters its unfeather'd wing.



SUDELEY CASTLE.

MR. O'CONNELL AT COVENTRY.

On Monday a meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, "to consider the grievances of Ireland." Mr. O'Connell was present, having been invited to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Whittam, the Mayor, was in the chair. The novelty of the occasion caused a great number of people to assemble; the consequence was, that some of the barriers were broken down from the pressure



ENTRANCE OF MR. O'CONNELL INTO ST. MARY'S HALL, COVENTRY.

made against them, and several individuals were more or less injured. A cry was raised to adjourn the meeting to the open air, but the Mayor refused to comply. Upstart of a most furious kind succeeded, and not a word could be heard. At length the Mayor stood up, and in angry tones exclaimed, "I shall not adjourn this meeting. I know the authors of this disturbance individually, and I will not submit to be bullied by such beastly and unmanly interruption." The uproar was renewed, which, after some time, gradually subsided, and the speechification commenced. A Unitarian preacher moved the first resolution, and a Trinitarian preacher moved the second resolution. Mr. O'Connell was, of course, the lion of the evening, and spoke at great length, upon the "grievances" under which Ireland has so long suffered. The resolutions were carried, and the meeting broke up.

The engraving, from a sketch by a correspondent, shows Mr. O'Connell's entry into St. Mary's Hall, with a glimpse of the architectural antiquity of the city. St. Mary's Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI., is one of the richest and most interesting vestiges of the architecture of the 15th century in Coventry, and perhaps in England. In the sketch is seen the great painted window facing the street; and, seen from the interior of the hall, this grand feature, with the grotesquely carved oaken roof, the minstrels' gallery, &c., furnish a vivid idea of the manners of the age in which Coventry was the favourite resort of princes.

Our correspondent states that several hundreds of persons obtained but a glance of Mr. O'Connell on his way from the railway station to the Hall. A few minutes after this vast apartment was opened, the gallery was filled by ladies, to whom it was appropriated, and who manifested great interest in the day's proceedings.

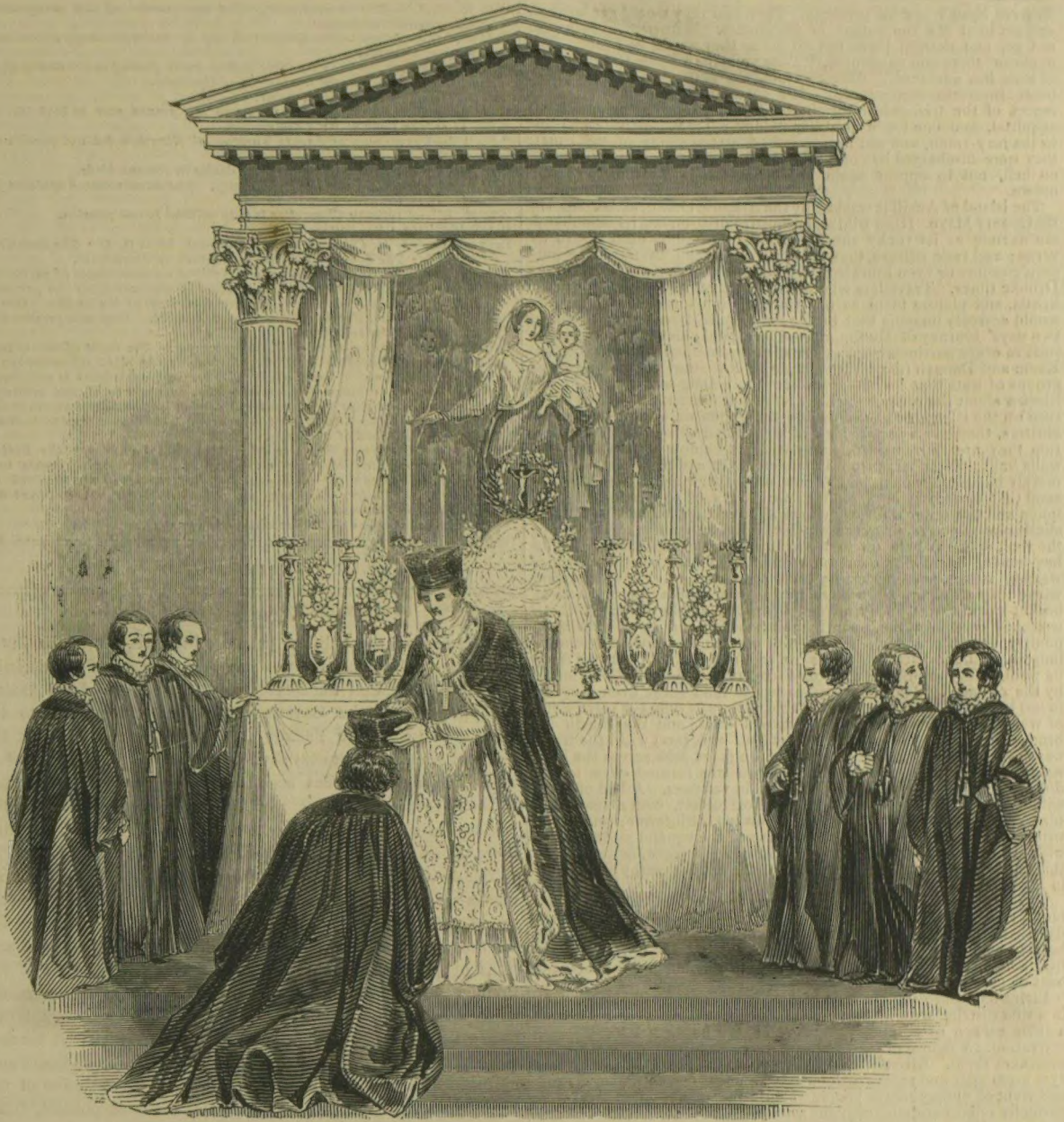
THE ORDER OF ST. JOSEPH AND MARY—INVESTITURE OF MR. O'CONNELL, M.P.

The above engraving represents the interior of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Ratcliffe Highway, on the occasion of the investiture of Mr. O'Connell, on Sunday last, into one of the many religious orders belonging to, and sanctioned by, the Roman Catholic Church, which the laity are permitted to embrace.



CARD OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

There were present about 300 members of the Order, the women being habited in green dresses, with sashes and white Leghorn bonnets; the men in green cloaks, trimmed with fur, white collars, and caps, similar to those worn at the Universities. The chapel was decorated with artificial flowers, and on the altar were wreaths of sham-rock. On the altar was also placed a card of membership (subsequently presented to Mr. O'Connell), on which was a representation of the Holy Family. The card was elegantly framed, and was mounted with gold. The officiating priests, Messrs. Moore and Foley, entered the chapel, accompanied by Mr. O'Connell. Vespers having been said, Mr. Moore explained at some length the origin of the "orders," or "guilds," after which Mr. O'Connell proceeded to the altar, on the steps of which he knelt, when the investiture com-



INVESTITURE OF MR. O'CONNELL WITH THE HOLY ORDER OF THE GUILD OF ST. JOSEPH AND MARY, VIRGINIA-STREET CHAPEL, RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.

menced. Mr. Moore placed across his shoulders a magnificent green silk cloak, lined with white silk, and trimmed with rich ermine. He also presented him with a solid gold cross, and placed on his head a Genoa velvet cap. Some devotional exercises having been performed, the congregation dispersed. Mr. O'Connell, on taking his departure, was again loudly cheered.

Immediately after Mr. O'Connell's inauguration, the congregation repaired to the Roman Catholic school-rooms, in Love-lane, Shadwell, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the honourable member on becoming one of the brotherhood. The male and female members of the society still retained the habiliments they wore during the ceremony in the chapel, and walked in procession to the place of meeting. The assemblage was immense, and it was considered that not less than 5000 or 6000 persons were congregated. Mr. O'Connell arrived shortly after nine o'clock in a coach and four, and on his presenting himself on the platform, he was met by the most enthusiastic cheering. He was attired in the uniform of the Holy Guild, as also was Father Moore, the chaplain, and other officials. On silence being somewhat obtained, the latter, who officiated as chairman, addressed the meeting, and observed that he had the pleasing duty of reading an address to the illustrious personage who had that day become one of the members of the Holy Guild, agreed to by the brethren and sisterhood of that Society, congratulating him on becoming one amongst them. (Cheers.) The reverend gentleman then read it, and at its conclusion the most enthusiastic cheering took place.

Mr. O'Connell, M.P., then presented himself, and for several minutes was unable to proceed, in consequence of the applause. He then addressed the meeting with great fervency and at considerable length on the events with which his name has lately been so much

connected, and concluded by an expression of his thanks for the kindness shown him that day.

A procession then formed, and the honourable member having divested himself of his robes, was ushered to his carriage, and drove off. Thousands of persons lined the road of Shadwell and Ratcliffe-highway, who cheered him most vociferously as he passed along.

The meeting afterwards quietly dispersed, after giving three cheers for Repeal.

THE ACHILL COLONY.

The small island of Achill has of late been a spot of more than usual interest in consequence of a reported attempt made to burn the Protestant missionary settlement there, under the superintendence of the Rev. Edward Nangle. The accused parties were indicted at the Mayo assizes, on the 12th instant, for "a conspiracy" to burn the Achill colony, and the house of Mr. Nangle. The jury ignored the bills, but, somewhat strangely, upon the evidence of the same party whom they disbelieved in that case, found true bills against the traversers for administering an unlawful oath. The only witness examined, deposed that on the night of December 1, a number of persons came to his father's house, in Downkelly, in Achill, and pushed in the door, which was neither bolted nor barred. All the family were in bed. The traversers came to his bedside, and asked him to get up and go with them to exercise and march among the neighbours. He refused to go, and told them to go away, which they did. On the 6th of December he met the traversers, when one presented a book to him, and asked him to swear to be his friend. He said the other persons present had been previously all sworn. Witness asked were they sworn. They said they were, and that they intended to march to the Achill colony and burn it, and the house of the Rev.



VIEW IN ACHILL.

Edward Nangle and his property. They said they would get ladders, and get in at the top rooms of the houses. Witness said he would not go, and desired them not to go, as they would be killed. The applicant then said to witness, "Take your oath never to say a word of what has occurred." Witness took the oath upon a book. The other traversers were present. We have not room for the entire report of the trial, which terminated in eleven jurors being for an acquittal, and one for a contrary verdict. They were ordered back to the jury-room, and not having agreed at the rising of the court, they were discharged by consent. The traversers were then liberated on bail, not to appear again unless on ten days' notice from the crown.

The island of Achill is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and situated in the County Mayo. It is a wild and primitive district, and its inhabitants are as rude as its rocky shore. Druidic antiquities exist within its verge; and rude villages that, from an absence of anything like modern comfort or even knowledge of construction, might not disgrace Druidic times. Travellers who write of Indian villages or Hottentot kraals, and picture them as far removed from our own refinements, would scarcely imagine that in the kingdom of Great Britain, within two days' journey of Dublin, one of its capital cities, villages exist as rude in every particular and as wretchedly provided with necessities. Keem and Dooagh (the latter picture in our view) are composed of groups of huts that do not seem at all to belong to a civilized land. Strewn about the rocks, which are vast and barren, not a tree being seen on the island, or placed on the flat sands or arid plain in close clusters, they give a precise idea of an African village. In construction they are rude, indeed, many without window or chimney, the walls built up with large stones rounded at the angles by the tide, and merely laid upon each other, without any other cement than the sea-sand that is wedged between the two layers of stones forming the inner and the outer walls, which are about six feet in height. A few sticks placed across, or raised bee-hive fashion, support the thatch of the roof, which is held on in these bleak and exposed situations by hay-bands, which lace over each other, and have hanging to them weighty stones, as a necessary hold against wind. The chimneys, where they exist, are mere holes in the roof, with a square frame of basket-work thrust in as a funnel for the smoke; and in these wretched dwellings the poor inhabitants live and sleep with pigs, poultry, or cattle, and glad to be rich enough to own such fellow-lodgers. A little dried turf forms the bed, and should a chair or table be wanted they are rudely fashioned out of any timber at command by the cottager. Some few hovels worse than these even may be found in the island. The writer of this paper saw one, the three sides of which were formed by digging into a bank, and the fourth by heaps of sod; the roof, not three feet high and level with the field, was covered with dry grass, supported on poles laid across the hole which formed "the house;" a fire of turf was formed close to the door, the smoke from which rolled forth in volumes. A bed of turf, with a single ragged blanket, a "kish," or basket, with a few potatoes, and a wooden vessel with milk furnished the interior; and never will the writer forget the eager hospitality of the squalid mother, who with her three half-naked children inhabited this place, as she placed this milk before him as the only return for the sympathy shown her in her power to offer.

The manners of the people here are very primitive. Their fishing-boats, or corachs, are made by themselves; a framework of timber lightly formed, over which skins are tightly stretched, complete the bark in which they fearlessly put to sea to fish. It is exceedingly light and buoyant, and is more difficult to endamage than many a boat of better fashion and finish.

Living as these poor people do far away from towns of importance, in a wild district, with no employment and no dependence except on a little garden of potatoes, they are always but one degree above starvation. A failure in their crops at once produces this, and famine overtakes them. Brought up from childhood amid such misery, their eyes seem shut and senses callous to it; and the extraordinary apathy and want of energy of the people themselves, which to a stranger is perfectly unaccountable, explains much of this misery. In the Protestant colony, superintended by the Reverend Edward Nangle, reigns a comfort unknown to the other inhabitants, and which it is to be hoped will some day extend over the whole district; for the existence of such wretchedness, in a kingdom whose exertions are so constantly directed to the charities and wants of all classes of foreigners, however remote, is a national contradiction and disgrace.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 24th.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 25th.—Annunciation. Lady Day.
TUESDAY, 26th.—Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819.
WEDNESDAY, 27th.—James I. died, 1625.
THURSDAY, 28th.—Abercrombie died, 1801.
FRIDAY, 29th.—Swedenborg died, 1772.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Sicilian Vespers, 1282.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROYAL MAGNETICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.—In the account of this establishment it should have been stated that the details were published with the approval of the Astronomer Royal, to whose courtesy we are, therefore, indebted for this very valuable contribution to our columns.

"A Subscriber," Woolwich; "T. J.," Coleman-street.—Thanks.
"Clericus" should remove to King's College.
"Short-Hand."—Mr. Odell, of Prince's-street, has sent us a copy of his "Short-Hand New Testament," which is systematically executed, but we doubt its general utility.
"Euterpe."—Staudig will appear shortly at Drury-lane Theatre. Mdle, Brambilla is not included in the announcement for Her Majesty's Theatre.
"Brighton" is liable if the names of both partners be given in the transaction.
"Navalis," "W. D. M."—See the details of Watson's Telegraph in our first volume.
"A Constant Subscriber," East Retford.—We do not decide disputes respecting cards.
"The Woman's Prayer," inserted in our last number, is by C. J. Hemans, and not by the late Mrs. Hemans.
"Charles," Ipswich.—We have before declined answering the questions proposed by our correspondent.
"Chio Viator."—Shell-lac varnish is best for the wood and glass work of an electrical machine. They should be baked till thoroughly dry. Dr. Thomson's "Treatise on Electricity" is an excellent work.
"X. Y. Z."—Walmer.—See the Book of Common Prayer.
"D. K. Y."—The toast "Fill bumpers, and no skylights," given at the O'Connell dinner, implies that the glasses should be full to the brim. Fair-bairn's "Toastmaster."
"O. M. O."—Westminster.—Dr. Turner's "Chemistry," edited by Liebig and Gregory, is one of the best treatises on chemistry. You can cross to Scotland and Wales by bridges. Werkes included in its greatest extent Surrey, Lancashire, with the Isle of Wight, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.
"Egrastes."—We hope for better conduct in the operative classes.
"W. L. B."—We sometimes insert letters sent by subscribers, if properly authenticated.
"B. R. Gooch," Lakenham.—Apply to Mr. Landells, 6, Bride-court, Fleet-street.
"An Admirer of Mrs. Hemans's Poetry."—The specimen sent is too long for insertion.
"I. O. U." a Subscriber, should apply to any respectable picture-dealer.
"C. W." an Original Subscriber.—Dr. John Bull was the author of "God save the King."
"Z. Y. X." Warrington, wishes to know whether any one has guessed the riddle for which Miss Seaward left £100; the answer being, in her own words, "An ancient city of no small renown."
"W. F. F."—We shall see.
"E. F."—Tring, will perhaps oblige us with a sketch of the Presentation Plate.
"Bedford."—The subject has no peculiar interest at the present moment.
"T. B. J." Ware.—The rule shall be better attended to in future.
"Nelson" is thanked for the lithograph.
The "May Day Song" exceeds our limits.
"X. Y. Z."—The duties of a Gentleman-at-Arms are to attend levees and drawing-rooms, &c. The office is purchasable; the emolument, we believe, is £50 per annum.
"Alpha," Wakefield, has our best thanks for the sketch, which shall appear soon.
"A. P. A." Liverpool.—We do not remember to have before heard of the "blocks."
"S. P."—No room.
"An Irish Subscriber."—We think the charge justifiable, as the stamp was not securely affixed.

"E. K. C. B."—The correct charge for one quarter of this newspaper is 6s. 6d., payable in advance.
"S. G." Nottingham.—We do not lend any of our engravings, unless under peculiar circumstances.
"A Loyal Subject."—We uniformly eschew party feeling in the choice of our engravings. Our journal is a mirror of the times.
"J. G." Merthyr, must be in error.
"A Constant Reader."—The *Times* was last frozen over in 1813-14. See No. 43 of our journal for a description.
"G. R."—The account of Shrove Tuesday at Kingston did not reach us in time.
"F." should show the specimen to some dealer in foreign birds.
"O. P. J." should write to the Observatory. The Ravensbourne contains fine trout.
"T. R. J."—A retiring Chancellor is only entitled to one pension.
"A Trifle," 10s.; "A Subscriber," £1.
INELIGIBLE.—A. H. (Thames Tunnel); Sonnet, by G. O. O.; The Snowdrop, by S. E. C.; The Sparkling Streams; Wreath of Friendship.
ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.—We have received an assortment of perfumery of a very superior description, both as regards the quality of the perfumes and the elegant style in which they are presented to the public. One of them, "The Royal Favourite," is very delightful. They are prepared by Mr. Arnold, of Curzon-street.
COMMONS' INCLOSURE ACT.—"J. E." observes:—The right of soil of commons is usually vested in the lords of manors; the right of pasturage in freeholders, and not without stint. Neither of these rights is well looked after. The soil is taken by those who have no right to it, and cattle are turned on without stint by persons not freeholders, and the pasturage does scarcely suffice to keep cattle from starvation. Thieves and poachers abound in the neighbourhood of commons.
CHESS.—The Gentlemen Scholars of Bruton School challenge the Pottery Club to play a match at chess, consisting of any number of games, to be played either through the medium of the post, or in any way which the members of the Pottery Club may suggest. An answer may be directed to Bruton School, Somersetshire.
Several communications shall be replied to in our next.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.

THE resumé of the political events of the week need be but a brief one. The leading event has of course been the majority obtained—somewhat unexpectedly, we believe—by Lord Ashley, in opposition to the Government, on an amendment to the second clause of the Factory Bill, which now enacts that the hours of labour in factories shall be ten hours a day instead of twelve. The question has been for some years in agitation, but hitherto without success; whether the present victory of the humane over the expedient and the practical, will be anything more than a temporary one, requires more time to prove.

The division list certainly exhibits some strange conjunctions; names are coupled in it whose owners must be somewhat surprised at finding themselves in such company. There seems, for the time, to have been a partial break up of the two great sections of political party; some of the oldest supporters of the Premier abandoned him, while, on the other hand, he gained allies he could have little expected. We confess we do not dislike a little "smash" of this kind now and then; it teaches Governments that there are other considerations abroad than those of cold expediency, and awakens them to an appreciation of the one note so rarely heard through the discords of politics, "the still, sad music of humanity."

We do not anticipate anything from the vote of Monday night that will much affect the stability of the Government; it may, as yet, "laugh a siege to scorn," but still it had better, as a matter of prudence, avoid such divisions if it can. It was beginning to be remarked that the majority had lately pulled better together than during the last session; and now comes this break up of old bonds and partialities, as if in rebuke of the pride of political observation. We have offered some remarks on the general question in another place; here we treat it but as one of the Parliamentary events of the week, and, consequently, do not enter into the graver considerations involved. It will not break up the Government; that may be looked on as certain; the mixture of parties upon it is a proof that it is not a purely party question, on which alone majorities triumph, and ministers retire. The moment the decision was declared, the Government announced its intention of opposing the proposition by every possible means; since then Lord Ashley, who we are not quite certain was not something puzzled, at first, what to do with his victory, has proposed that the reduction from the twelve hours to ten shall be gradual, extending over two years, the full benefit of the ten hours' clause not accruing to the poor operative till the 12th of October, 1846. This is in the nature of a compromise with practicability. But it has not lessened the dislike of the Government to the success of a proposal that is not their own. The eighth clause is now the battle ground, and as there will be a diligent application of the "whip" on the Ministerial side, it is not at all improbable that the small majority of nine on Monday night may be converted into a positive minority. But should the Government succeed in rescinding the vote of the committee, one thing is certain, that the brief glimpse of legislative favour, so unexpectedly given, and so suddenly withdrawn, will have a bad effect on the manufacturing population.

THE struggle in Spain does not improve in its character; inhumanity and vindictiveness are more rife than ever; the rulers of the day seem less to study political security than personal revenge; the sword of the soldier is dimmed by domestic massacre, and the robe of the statesman is stained with blood. Each succeeding piece of intelligence from that country is more repulsive and disgraceful than the other. The latest atrocity is the execution of Bonet and twenty-three other officers by Roncali, who happened to be the ruler of the hour at Alicant, the garrison of which place held out against him. He succeeded in getting the commander and his companions into his power, and they were mercilessly butchered, for to call the proceeding a legal one would be a mere abuse of terms. Who can say that in the present condition of Spain any man can be guilty of treason by holding out or yielding up a place that may be intrusted to him? By remaining faithful to the rulers *de jure*, he may offend the rulers *de facto*, so that loyalty, or what is thought to be such, may there bring a man to a bloody grave, as well as treason. It is strange that Spain, "romantic Spain," as the novelists call her, should in all her struggles for the last twenty years have produced not one man whose mind or heart were above those of the common herd—no name that stands out from the mass of men-slayers, the mere swordsmen who show their existence by some deed of detestable atrocity, and then sink again into the obscurity from which they had better not have emerged. We may endeavour to negotiate

and interfere to procure Spain what is called a Free Constitution, but every attempt will fail, for the people are incapable of understanding such a thing, at which we may feel regret, but scarcely surprise. The curse of the despotism of the old Bourbon race is still upon them. Their Constitution, as it stands on paper, is as free, or more so, than that of any country in Europe; but the ruling power is the sword, and that power, bad as it is, is wielded with a want of talent and vigour that makes it ineffective, except for occasional butchery. With all his crimes and oppressions, Spain may almost pray for the advent of another Napoleon; it seems to have arrived at that crisis of its history that admits of no other hope for peace. Too truly does the question of the poet apply to Spain:—

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,
And Freedom find no champion and no child
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth a Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?
Or must such minds be nourished in the wild
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On Infant Washington? Has Earth no more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

We are sorry to perceive that the accounts from New South Wales, and from New Zealand, continue to be discouraging. In the former commercial embarrassment may be said to be at its height—or, rather, depth; there is nothing but failures and bankruptcies; the effect of this, of course extends to all classes. The difficulties of New Zealand are aggravated by its infant state, which makes it less able to resist a shock, and by the unhappy differences that seem to have arisen with the natives as to the occupation of the lands. We should like to see the experiment of colonization succeed in those islands; it was almost the only plan by which it was attempted to proportion the supply of labour to the amount of capital; it was a plan which, when broached, was received with general favour, as it seemed founded on intelligible principles. The failure of such a scheme breaks the faith of men in all plans, however elaborate, and there is a disposition to return to the old system of chance and luck, by which the old settlements of America—now an independent state—were founded. But the early difficulties were fearful, as the history of colonization would show. We do not like to despair of seeing a system of colonization formed by which the difficulties that are unavoidable at the outset of all such undertakings may be obviated, and for that reason should wish the next accounts from New Zealand to be of a more cheering description than the last.

THE despotisms that are undisturbed by petitions or agitations, by reason of their having the power to nip agitators in the bud by consigning them to a dark cell in a fortress prison, finds time to turn its attention to many matters that a Prime Minister of England never dreams of interfering with. The Minister of the Interior of the Emperor of Austria, is at present interesting himself about the "insufficient remuneration" of "authors of successful dramatic pieces." As original dramatic writing is nearly extinct in England, our highest flight at present being the translation of French farces—stealing, in fact, and often so clumsily that we spoil what we steal—the following paragraph has not so much interest as it would were original talent flourishing: still it is worth noticing, were it only for the ingenious application of the principle of the sliding scale:—

The Emperor of Austria, upon the recommendation of Count Kolowrat, his Minister of the Interior, representing that the authors of successful dramatic pieces were not sufficiently remunerated, has issued an ordinance, whereby he commands the director of the theatre of the palace, the only one that is subsidised by the government, to allow to all authors of original national pieces 10 per cent. upon such as fill up the whole evening, 6 per cent. upon such as last two-thirds of the evening, and 2 per cent. upon those of shorter duration. That this measure may not be considered too absolute, it is not directly imposed upon the other theatres of the empire, but the minister has sent a circular letter to them all, recommending its adoption.

There is something like a premium here on mere length, rather than an encouragement to originality. That a piece shall "occupy the whole evening," as a condition of the highest rate of payment, seems likely to produce something that would be rather trying to English patience. We know what orators are when they "occupy the floor" for a whole night; we should do anything sooner than hold out an inducement to them to be lengthy. The Tariff wants amending in this respect; mere length is so negative a recommendation of a drama, that we do not wish to see it adopted. But the interest taken by a Minister of State in the remuneration of poor authors, is so rare an occurrence that we could not let the instance pass without notice. We recommend the "Dramatic Authors Society" to forward the above paragraph to the Premier, embodied in a memorial representing the total decay that has fallen on the "English" stage.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

By the Returns relating to Newspaper Stamps, just published by authority of Parliament, our readers will perceive that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS not only maintains its proud position at the head of the hebdomadal press of London, but continues steadily to increase its already enormous circulation. With one or two exceptions, more stamps are used for this paper than for all the other London papers, daily and weekly, put together.

EXTRACT.—NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER STAMPS ISSUED TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

	1843.	
October	212,500	
November	153,000	
December	230,353	

THE COURT AND HAUT-TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the members of the royal suite, and the Household, attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.
The Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park on Saturday forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in the vicinity of Claremont, in a pony phaeton. The Hon. Colonel Grey, Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, attended on horseback. The royal family, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken an airing in Claremont Park on Saturday.
On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Gosport, to embark for the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of his Royal Highness inspecting Osborne House, near Cowes. Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Gardner, dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Claremont in the evening.
The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Tuesday morning in Claremont Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting. The Prince returned to Clare-

mont to lunch. At ten minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, left Clarendon in a carriage and four for town. The Royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, at twenty minutes before five o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Misses Murray and Liddell, Maids of Honour; the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting; and Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Fanny Howard, Lady in Waiting, dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, in four of the royal carriages, escorted by a party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The Great Officers of State, viz., the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse, received her Majesty and her Royal Highness at St. James's Palace, and conducted them to the Royal Closet. The presentations were very numerous. After the levee, her Majesty gave audience to the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.—We have authority to state that the Court, being out of mourning, no ladies, except those of her Majesty's household, are expected to appear in mourning at the ensuing Drawing Room. This does not apply to cases of private mourning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening, at Buckingham Palace.

The Countess of Haddington has issued invitations for a grand assembly at the Admiralty on Monday next, in honour of her Majesty's drawing-room.

ALMACK'S.—The opening ball, on Monday next, the day of her Majesty's drawing-room, is expected to be a very brilliant assembly. The Countess of Jersey and Viscountess Palmerston purpose being in attendance, and the applications to those ladies patronesses for vouchers, considering it is the commencing ball of the season, have been exceedingly numerous. The Marchioness of Londonderry, Countess of Kinnoull, Countess of Lichfield, and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, and others ladies' patronesses of the *réunions* being still on the continent, it alone rests with the Countess of Jersey and Viscountess Palmerston to give the *entrées*.

Tuesday next is the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who will complete his 25th year.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES.—An alliance, announced between Mr. Henry Hoare and Miss Clayton East, daughter of Sir East Clayton East, Bart., is not expected to be solemnized until the close of the season. Count de Rayneval will be shortly united, at Paris, to Mlle. Bertin de Vaux, the accomplished daughter of one of the proprietors of the *Journal des Débats*. A marriage is on the tapis between Horley Palmer, Esq., and one of the Misses Greville.

PRINCESS NICOLAS ESTERHAZY.—The Earl and Countess of Jersey received the gratifying news of the safe accouchement of the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy of a son on Monday morning, and when the courier left the Austrian capital the Princess and infant son were both progressing favourably.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM HILL.—About one o'clock on Monday, while following the stag-hounds in the neighbourhood of Whitton, near Ipswich, a fatal accident occurred to Lord William Hill. The horse which the unfortunate nobleman was riding fell and rolled over him, and before he could be removed to the barracks, he was dead. The accident threw a deep gloom over Ipswich, and the regiment to which the deceased nobleman belonged. Lord William Hill was the third son of the present Marquis of Downshire, and was only in his 28th year. He had entered the Scotch Greys in 1834, and his commission as Lieutenant is dated October 21, 1836.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharfedale, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the Foreign Office soon after three o'clock, and joined his colleagues. The council sat two hours.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LONSDALE, &c., &c.—It has seldom been our lot to announce the death of a nobleman more truly estimable in every point of view than the lamented subject of our present notice. The earliest friend of Mr. Pitt, his long public life has not been less marked by unimpeachable integrity, than by the most unswerving and consistent devotion to the principles of that eminent man. In his private capacity, whether we view him as a munificent landlord, or in his domestic sphere at the head of a numerous family, we may point to him with just pride, as the model of a perfect nobleman. The possessor of an immense fortune, his generous heart and hand were ever open to the claims of distress. His charities were unbounded. With strong opinions upon political subjects, he numbered among his friends, and most affectionate admirers, many men of opposite politics to his own. He was an accomplished scholar, and endowed with an intellect singularly vigorous, even to the last. Full of honours, and aged 66, the noble earl is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Lowther, born July 30, 1787. The deceased was a Fellow of the Society of Arts, Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the counties of Cumberland and Recorder of Carlisle.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A royal mandate will be issued in a few days, in virtue of which the degree of Doctor in Divinity will be conferred by the University of Oxford on the Rev. E. Field, of Queen's College, Bishop elect of Newfoundland. The rev. gentleman will be consecrated in about three weeks, and will immediately afterwards proceed to his distant diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. G. T. Spring, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to the rectory of Hawling, Gloucestershire.

The Dean of Lincoln has presented the Rev. W. Gibbs Barker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Matlock, Derbyshire.

The Marquis of Bristol has presented the Rev. Hervey Oakes, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Nowton, Suffolk.

A new church is in course of erection at Ingleton, Durham. The foundation stone was laid a few days since by the Duke of Cleveland.

The Bishop of Hereford has collated the Rev. W. P. Musgrave to a canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

DIOCESSES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.—On Tuesday last a meeting of the clergy was held at Archdeacon Clarke's rooms, Oxford, when petitions to both Houses of Parliament were unanimously adopted, deprecating the intended union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. The petition to the House of Commons will be presented by Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has instituted the Rev. G. T. Cubitt, M.A., to the rectory of St. Thomas's, Winchester. The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. J. Barlow to the rectory of Guildford, Surrey. The Rev. T. Kenworthy has been presented to the rectory of Ackworth, Yorkshire. The Archdeacon of Exeter has given notice that he will commence his visitation at Exeter, on the 30th of April; thence he will proceed to Honiton and Tiverton. The Dean of Exeter will commence his visitations on the 1st of May. The Bishop of Gloucester will hold a general ordination on the 1st of May. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. G. T. Spring, M.A., to the rectory of Harding, vacant by the death of the late incumbent. Mr. Henry Thomas Hope is the patron of the living.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council have appropriated the rectories of Burry and Rathbogue from the archdeaconry of Meath, leaving it now worth about £1000 a year, subject, however, to the deductions for tax to the ecclesiastical commissioners, poor rates, and the building charge, which is considerable. The Rev. Edward Adderley Stopford, late incumbent of Caledon, county of Tyrone, has been appointed to the archdeaconry by the Lord Bishop of Meath, the patron.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A General Quarterly Court of the proprietors of Bank Stock was held on Thursday. The meeting was very numerously attended.

At 10 o'clock, the Governor (Wm. Cotton, Esq.), the Deputy Governor (J. B. Heath, Esq.), and the Directors entered the meeting, when the minutes of the last Court having been read and affirmed.

The Governor said, this was one of the half-yearly meetings of the corporation for the purpose of considering a dividend; it was also one of the quarterly meetings appointed by the charter. He had, therefore, to inform the proprietors that, after a careful perusal of the affairs of the Bank, the Directors considered that a dividend of £3 10s. per cent. on the half-year, arising from profits and interest up to the 5th of April next, might be declared—of course deducting 7d. in the pound for the property-tax. It was right, however, for him to state, that in order to pay the half-year's dividend of 3½ per cent., it would be necessary to take a sum of £10,603 2s. 6d. from the "Rest," to make up the required amount.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Governor then announced that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery and payable on Saturday, the 6th of April next.

The Governor then said, he believed there was no motion regularly before the Court, and he hoped the honourable proprietor would not persevere in his intimation of moving a vote of thanks to the directors. He could assure the meeting that himself and his colleagues had done all in their power to promote the interests of that great corporation—interests which he believed necessary to uphold for the general benefit of the country. He should also state that his brother directors considered it would be advantageous for him (Mr. Cotton) to retain the office of Governor for another year. If that was the wish of the proprietors, if he did not perform his duty so ably as he could wish, he would do it honestly, zealously, and faithfully. (Cheers.) It certainly was for the directors to say whether they would continue him another year in office, and he left it entirely in their hands. If that was their decision, and the wish of the proprietors, he would willingly undertake the duties.

Mr. Marryat proposed a vote of thanks to the governor, deputy governor, and directors, for their uniform and constant attention to the interests of the Bank and its proprietors.

The motion having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

The Governor, in the name of himself and the directors, returned thanks. He thanked them for their kindness and confidence, and could assure them that no want of zeal or interest in their welfare would be wanted on the part of the directors.

The Court, which was one of the most unanimous ever assembled in the Bank parlour, then adjourned.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the members of this charity, established in 1810, under the patronage of George the Fourth, by whom the charter of incorporation was granted to it, was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street. B. Bond Cabbell, Esq. presided. It appeared that the fund is raised, and wholly supported by the contributions of its members, for their own relief in sickness or superannuation. According to the annual report read, the receipts during the year were, including a former balance of £99 5s. 11d., dividend on stock, £361 18s. 9d., &c., £1518 13s. 1d.; deducting the expenditure, a balance of £109 17s. 9d. remained with the Treasurer. The stock possessed by the institution now was upwards of £19,309.

FIMLICO PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the third annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to this institution, was held at the Rooms, 48, Grosvenor-place. It was first established by a number of tradesmen residing near Buckingham Palace and Belgrave-square, for the purpose of relieving the distress and misery which prevail even in that most wealthy district. They subscribed among themselves and raised a fund, which has been distributed each year among the poor (who are first visited to see if their claims are just), in coats, food, covering against the inclement state of the weather, &c. Many of the most opulent inhabitants of Hanover, Eaton, Belgrave, and other squares, had rendered it their assistance, and the meeting now held craved further aid. At one o'clock, James Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P. for Belfast, took the chair, and after expressing his pleasure at meeting so respectable a company, said he considered that it was not only the duty of the rich and powerful to assist institutions like these, but that it was a high privilege for them to be allowed to associate with the middle classes in their laudable and charitable exertions. He believed this society was a consoling and unostentatious one, and carried out fully the principle of the Divine assurance, that the poor should not perish from the face of the earth, but that help should be afforded by the more fortunate of their brethren. The Report detailed the great good that had been done, and the resolutions were agreed to in support of the society, which received a handsome increase to its subscriptions when the meeting closed.

CALEDONIAN AUSTIN.—On Thursday last, a quarterly general court of the members of this institution was held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Lord James Stewart in the chair. There were present Sir George Rose, Bart.; P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Stewart, Captain McIntosh, &c., &c. The usual formal business having been gone through, the Earl of Zetland, and James Mathewson, Esq., M.P., were elected vice-presidents in the room of the Duke of Buccleuch, appointed president, and Lord Lynedoch, deceased. It was next announced that the fund was accumulating for the erection of an additional wing to the present building, intended for the accommodation of one hundred girls. There are at present ninety-five boys educated and maintained by the charity. The Rev. John Lees, the secretary, announced his intention of resigning the office. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN BRIDGES TO THE PUBLIC.—In the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it was stated that a communication on this subject had been received from the Government by the Metropolitan Anti-Toll Bridge Association. It appears that this body proposes that the bridges should be purchased from the present proprietors for the sum of £800,000, to be derived from a continuation of the coal duty, a county rate, &c., &c. It appears that Waterloo-bridge, which is proposed to be purchased for at from £350,000 to £450,000, cost £1,050,000; the claims upon it for arrears amount to nearly £6,000,000. Towards the re-building of London-bridge, and its approaches, £1,200,000 was voted, which is now being paid off by the coal duty. The cost of the construction of Blackfriars-bridge was paid also by the coal duty.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—At a Court of the Governors of this institution, held on Tuesday, 185 presentations for boys were issued for the current year; and at the same time a highly honourable testimonial of the approbation of the Court was unanimously voted to Mr. H. J. S. Maine, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, a former pupil and present exhibitor of Christ's Hospital, on the circumstance of his having been placed at the head of the Classical Tripos, at the recent examination for honours in that university.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly general meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock was held on Wednesday at the East India House, Mr. Cotton in the chair. The minutes of the last court were read, as was also correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control on the subject of the pension granted to Captain Pattison, which showed that the grant had been confirmed by the government. There were three motions of which notice had been given. The two following were withdrawn, in consequence of a statement made from the chair that the subjects were at present under consideration:—"That the despatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal Government, and recommended the annual money payment of £6000 to the Temple of Jagernaut (to which recommendation the directors assented, by their despatch of the 2nd June, 1840), be considered by the Court of Proprietors, on motion for abrogating such money payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by or on behalf of this Company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch;"—"To call the attention of the Proprietors to the subject of Appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawlat, in India, to the Privy Council, with the view to the substitution of a less expensive, and, as regards the law administered in the Native Courts, of a more efficient court of ultimate appeal."—Mr. Sullivan then moved, "That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of all minutes of proceedings of the Court of Directors, together with all opinions that may have been recorded by individual directors, on the affairs of Scinde."—"The motion having been seconded, the Chairman said that the Court of Directors could not accede to the proposition of the hon. proprietor for the production of these papers. He thought there were two good reasons for not producing them; one was, that after what had already taken place in this court, it was unnecessary, and that therefore they could do no good; the other was, that the subject was still under the consideration of the Court of Directors. (Hear.)—A short discussion then ensued, in which Mr. Fielder, Mr. Weeding, and Sergeant Gaseley took part, and Mr. Sullivan ultimately withdrew his motion for the present, on the understanding that it would be open to him again to bring it forward at another court.—Some other business having been disposed of, the court adjourned.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.—LEWES.

(Before Lord Denman.)

THE BRIGHTON MURDER.—John Lawrence was placed at the bar to take his trial for the murder of Chief Constable Solomon at Brighton, the particulars of which lamentable occurrence appeared in this paper last week. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Cobbett appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. Jones conducted the defence. The witnesses examined before the magistrates and coroner were then called, and they repeated their former evidence, which fully corroborated the statement of facts made by the learned counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Chadwick Jones then addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the expressions used by the prisoner in Solomon's office, together with the entire absence of any conceivable malice or motive, showed that the prisoner was acting under a sudden impulse or frenzy, which deprived him temporarily of reason, and made him an irresponsible agent. The learned judge having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who had been greatly agitated during the time the judge was summing up, was now supported by the turnkeys; and Lord Denman at once proceeded to pass sentence. He warned the prisoner to make use of the few days which remained to him in this world, in seeking that repentance which should prepare him for the next; and told him that there was not the slightest chance that the extreme penalty of the law would not be inflicted. The sentence of the Court is—"That you be taken from hence to the gaol for this county, at Horsham, and thence to the place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul; and that your body be afterwards buried in the precincts of the prison." The prisoner was then assisted out of the dock in a highly agitated state; and as he descended the stairs he gave an earnest gaze on the crowd, as if looking for some one, but he made no sign of recognition. The trial lasted three hours.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, W. B. Glasse Esq., residing at No. 7, South-crescent, Bedford-square, was proceeding along Portland-place, on horseback, accompanied at a distance by a youth, his groom, when the animal, a high-spirited one, upon which the latter was riding, took fright, and ran with great force against a lamp post; by the concussion the horse was nearly stunned, but after a short lapse of time, it started off again and came with such violence against some area railings, that it dropped dead upon the spot. The groom fell under the animal, and, on being extricated, he was immediately conveyed in a cab to the house of Mr. Chisholm, the eminent surgeon in Devonshire-street, who, upon examination, found that there was a severe concussion of the brain, his right ankle was also dislocated, and he was bruised very much in various parts of the body. It is expected, however, that the sufferer will recover.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Last week two French fishing boats were carried into Newhaven harbour, by a revenue cutter, for not complying with the regulations of the new fishery convention between England and France. The crews having been taken before the magistrates at Lewes they were fined in the mitigated penalty of 8s. each and discharged.

Several new surgical instruments have been lately dug up at Pompeii, which bear a strong resemblance to those used for lithotomy in the present day.

In a few days Marshal Soult will enter his eightieth year, having been born on the 29th of March 1765.

At the London adjourned sessions, on Monday, a license for the sale of spirits was granted to Mr. Moxhay, for the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street.

From statistical returns, lately sent from Algiers, it appears that the European and native population of that city and its faubourgs, up to October 1, 1843, was thus composed: 20,089 Europeans, 17,838 Mussulmans, 5758 Jews, 1067 negroes, making in all 44,772 inhabitants. Of this population 19,760 were Roman Catholics, 275 Protestants, 18,704 Mahometans, and 6033 Israelites.

The *Universal Cassel Gazette* contains a letter from Hanover, of the 11th, announcing that the Assembly of the States will be closed by the end of May, and that the King will immediately after repair to London.

On Sunday last the family of an industrious shoemaker of the name of Rowdon, residing in Kingsgate-street, Holborn was increased by the birth of three children, all boys, who appear to be perfectly healthy. This burden is added to that of the support of an aged mother and a child of weak intellect.

Another convict named Siltet died in the Millbank Prison on Monday last. The jury as usual returned a verdict of natural death, but the prison physician admitted that the silent system to which the prisoners were subjected was calculated to aggravate the diseases common to them.

The Clerical Superintendent of the National Society's training schools (the Rev. J. Hill) has been appointed by her Majesty's Government to the Head Master-ship of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich.

An exceedingly handsome silver teapot has been presented by the inhabitants of Silverstone and Whittlebury, in the county of Northampton, to their late highly respected curate, the Rev. J. A. Clarke.

During the last week upwards of three hundred medical men have enrolled their names as members of the Medical Protection Assembly, meeting at the Crown and Anchor.

At a special meeting of the Dover Railway proprietors, held on Tuesday, the chairman stated that £400,000 only would be required to make the branch line to Canterbury and Ramsgate; so that the reserve of £200,000 for all the contemplated improvements at Folkestone, taken with the new issue of shares to pay off the loan notes, will cover the whole of the expenditure that is contemplated in the completion of the additions of the present line.

A letter from Rome states that amongst the manuscripts in Prince de Doria's library, in that city, there have been found 47 autographs of King Henry IV. to Clement VIII. (Hypolite Aldobrandini.)

From recent proceedings that have taken place in the law courts the public are cautioned to use no seal having any figure or fancy device engraved on it, hereafter, unless they are willing to be accounted arm-bearers, and to pay for that distinction.

The English and French consuls left Carthage for Escombrera as soon as they heard of the fall of Alicant. An English and French ship also left the harbour. It is not thought that Carthage can hold out long.

A letter from Naples, extracted from the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 14th instant, states that negotiations have commenced with the view of effecting a marriage between his Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux and his Sicilian Majesty's third sister.

The last accounts from Sydney are exceedingly bad. A great number of failures, both great and small, had taken place; and such was the want of confidence, that some of the captains of vessels in that port were selling their cargoes by retail, for ready money, rather than run the risk of disposing of them in the usual way.

By private letters received at Woolwich from Hong Kong the pleasing intelligence has been communicated that the fever had entirely ceased in the island, and the whole of the troops were convalescent and able to perform their duties.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ordonnance suppressing, upon the European frontier of his dominions, the duty hitherto levied upon the importation of horses.

It will be recollected that inspector Fogg, of the Thames Police, was charged with being concerned in smuggling a large quantity of tobacco. He was then suspended, and proceedings in the Court of Exchequer for the recovery of proportionate penalties were instituted against him. On the trial the jury found their verdict against the Crown and in favour of Fogg. The removal of his suspension did not, however, follow this verdict. On the contrary he has been since dismissed.

The *National* announces the death of Haxheim, near Landau, of the Israelite Salomon Herz Levi, born in the year 1735, and consequently 109 years of age, in the full possession to the last moment of all his intellectual faculties. His funeral was attended by 81 of his descendants, grandchildren and great grandchildren. A daughter aged 73 wept over the coffin of her deceased parent.

The *Northern Standard* records the death of the Rev. John Graham, rector of Magilligan, long known as the "Poet Laureate" of the northern Oranienien. He was aged 70 years.

On Wednesday the citizens of London obtained, for the first time, an unobstructed view of the facade of the new Royal Exchange, the houses intervening having at length been levelled to the ground. The Wellington Statue will supply their place.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to transact business at his house, Stephen's-green, during the week.

The Commissioners of Police have decided on an alteration in the hats of the police, which will be immediately adopted throughout the force, and which will tend materially to add to the ease and comfort of the men whilst on duty, especially in hot weather.

Count Stanislaw Skarbeck, a Galician nobleman, has just devoted a sum of a million and a half of florins for the purpose of founding a poor and orphan asylum in Galicia. The Emperor of Austria, as a mark of his satisfaction and admiration at this noble and benevolent act, has caused to be forwarded to Count Stanislaw the Hungarian St. Stephen's order.

The King of Holland has intimated his intention of continuing the same assistance to the various public institutions as that which was afforded to them by his late lamented father, the Count of Nassau.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Richards, Q.C. from the legal profession, it is understood that Mr. Alexander and Mr. Valentine Lee, of the Oxford Circuit, will be raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel.

A Roman Catholic Church is about to be erected in the Commercial-road East, adjoining the new Catholic Cemetery. The building will be a very extensive one, and similar as regards size to the one which is at present being erected in Lambeth.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states from Naples, but upon what authority we know not, that negotiations are on foot for a marriage between the Duke de Bordeaux and the third sister of the King.

A document containing ten pages of correspondence relative to the Society Islands has just been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, in continuation of the papers presented to the House of Commons in August, 1843. The dates of this correspondence extend from the 8th of December, 1842, to the 9th of October, 1843. It will be read, no doubt, with some degree of interest.

The German journals announce that M. Haber, whose duel made so much noise, had been lately tried for the act, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a fortress, the minimum of the penalty. The seconds were acquitted.

Dr. Paris was on Wednesday elected President of the College of Physicians, in the room of the late Sir Henry Hallford.

The reason for Mr. Planta's resignation of his seat for Hastings is continued ill health. The Tories have a candidate in the person of Mr. Musgrave Brisco, of Coghurst. The Liberals will, it is said, have Mr. R. R. Moore, of the League, in the field to oppose him.

The *Universal Gazette* of Leipzig states from Rome, that it is proposed by the Papal Court to create in the East Indies a "filial central establishment for the propagation of the faith."

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—There is a report in circulation (we cannot learn from what authority), that it is the intention of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, some day in the early part of next week, to make a similar excursion to the Isle of Wight to that made by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Monday last, taking a special train at Esher station, and embarking on board the Black Eagle from the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, at Gosport, whereby the excursion is made with dispatch and much privacy, and will enable her Majesty to escape that public demonstration of respect and compliment that invariably follows her Majesty's movements through such a populous place as Southampton.

The Earl of Lovelace had an interview with Sir J. Graham at the Home Office yesterday morning. The following deputations also had interviews with the right hon. bart.—A deputation appointed at a meeting of the manufacturers of Leeds, headed by Mr. Aldam, M.P., and accompanied by Mr. H. Benyon, Mr. O. Williams (woollen manufacturers), and others. Another deputation from Manchester and Salford, consisting of Messrs. Forster, Bentley, Wawlyn, &c.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Monday next the first aggregate meeting of the members of the medical profession takes place at the Crown and Anchor, in order to protest against Sir J. Graham's new bill, and to take other means for the protection of the members of their body. Up to the present moment about 400 practitioners and 150 students, principally from London University Hospital, have enrolled their names as members of the "Medical Protection Assembly." From the provincial societies throughout the country deputations will be sent, and petitions will be adopted for presentation to the Legislature. Mr. Waddy, M.P., Mr. Carpus, Dr. Lynch, Mr. Moran, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Maddocks, Mr. Hillas, and a large number of eminent surgeons of the Metropolis, have expressed their intention to be present, and to take part in the proceedings.

SUMMONSES GRANTED ON OATH ONLY.—Yesterday, Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate at Bow-street, issued an order, that all complaints for a summons which shall in future be made at the police-court, should be sworn to on oath by the parties. This is in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Justice Patteson, lately expressed in the Court of Queen's Bench. Up to the present time, the summonses have been granted on the mere statement of the parties, provided they appeared of sufficient consequence to the magistrate sitting for the time being, to warrant his interference.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER LINE.—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday on the above line, at Folkestone. It appears that some empty wagons were proceeding down the inclined plane at Folkestone Harbour, for coals, when the men who were riding upon them, fearing they could not slacken the speed, instead of "putting on" their "break," jumped off, thus allowing the wagons to proceed full speed to the harbour. The consequence was, that one poor fellow, a plate layer, was run over, and almost cut to pieces, and two wagons were driven into the sea. The poor fellow was still alive when this report was made.

FOREIGN.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday. The debate on the Secret Service Bill closed the evening before, with a majority for Ministers. The numbers being—Ayes, 225; Noes, 169; Majority, 56. There is no other news of moment in these papers.

THE POLKA DANCE.



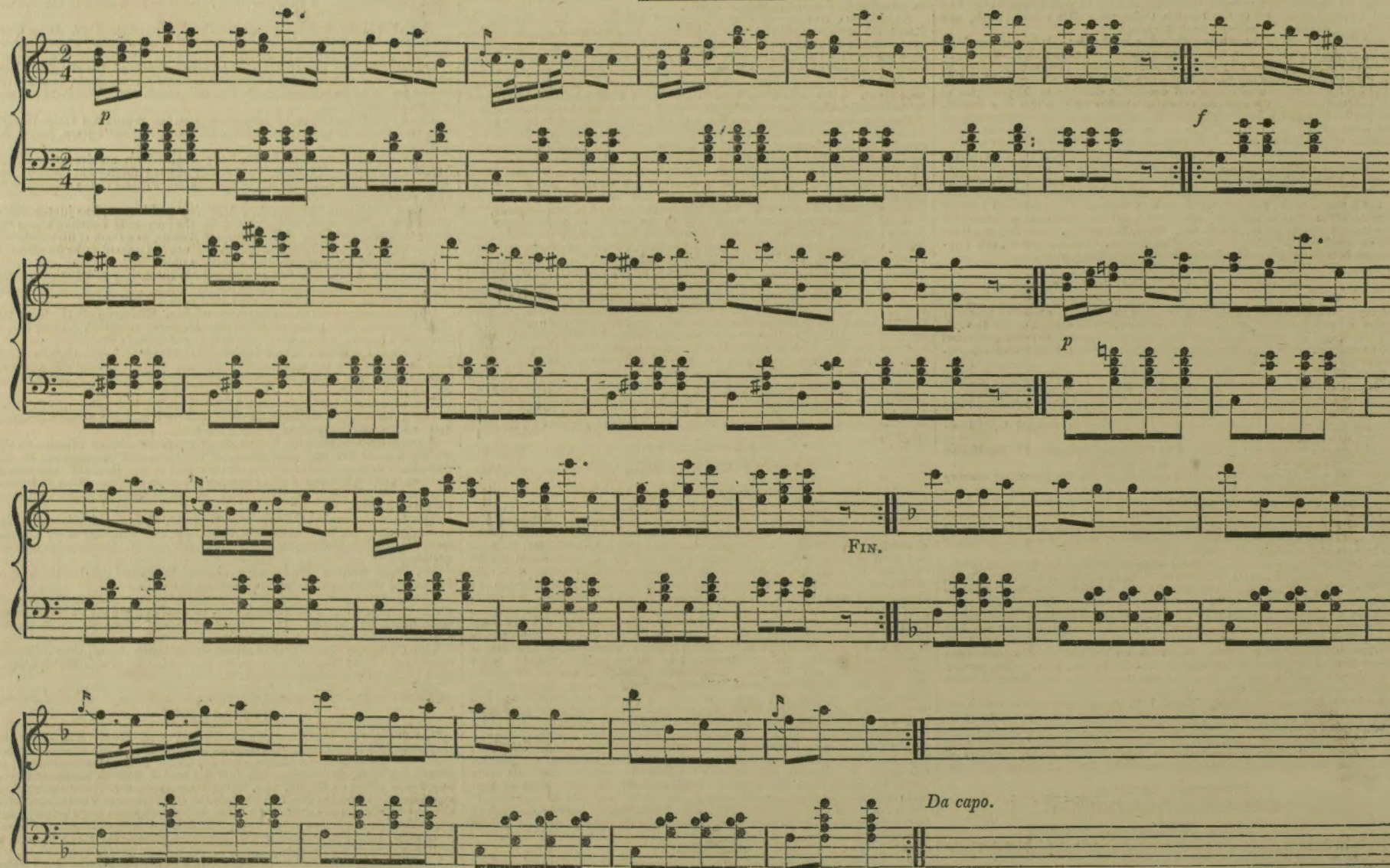
THE BOHEMIAN POLKA.



THE PARISIAN POLKA.

P O L K A D A N C E.

COMPOSED BY JACQUES OFFENBACH.



We have received from Paris, by the last post, the accompanying sketch of the new dance recently imported from Bohemia into the French metropolis, entitled the Polka, and which, to the exclusion of all other considerations—Legitimacy, Tahiti and the Right of Search not excepted—has seized this volatile and light-hearted people universally by the heels. With all respect for the lore of our learned neighbours, we think that *St. Vitus*, and not *St. Denis*, must have been the patron saint of France; but, be that as it may, there can be no doubt that that saint is their guardian angel, who, by infusing into them this lively elixir, withdraws them from the morbid contemplation of fancied and imaginary wrongs, and the long train of fatal and inglorious consequences which generally follow. The English are an imitative people, and we may reasonably expect to find the Polka amongst the other west-end importations during the

season. Our daily contemporary the *Times*, thus alludes to the rage which prevails in Paris with regard to this most recent innovation.

"The Paris papers are destitute of news. Our private letters state, that 'politics are for the moment suspended in public regard by the new and all-absorbing pursuit—the Polka—a dance recently imported from Bohemia, and which embraces in its qualities the intimacy of the waltz with the vivacity of the Irish jig. You may conceive how completely is 'the Polka' the rage from the fact that the lady of a celebrated ex-minister, desiring to figure in it at a *soirée dansante*, monopolized the professor *par excellence* of that *specialité* for three hours on Wednesday morning last, at 200*fr.* the hour. This is an unfortunate diversion for the war party, whose subscriptions for the sword of honour for Admiral Dupetit Thouars will be put *hors de combat* by this fascinating novelty."

The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable saloons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. Last season it was the great favourite at Baden-Baden. The Polka is written in 2-4 time. The gentleman holds his partner in the manner shown in the engraving; each lift first the right leg, strike twice the left heel with the right heel; and then turn, as in the waltz.

The Bohemians accompany this movement with characteristic gesture, but the action is rather rude. The Berlin Polka combines grace with elegance.

The Polka we now publish has been composed expressly for the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* by a celebrated French *artiste*; and we feel great pleasure in being the first to introduce it to our subscribers.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

The various play-bills give token of preparation for the Easter entertainments. The long-promised opera by Benedict will be produced at Drury-lane in the course of the Easter week, and the celebrated dancer, Madlle. Grahn (who has gained considerable popularity in Italy) will make her appearance immediately after the termination of Mons. Duprez's engagement.

So fast does report travel, that it has already come to our knowledge that Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Tully, the composer, are busily

occupied in constructing a musical piece, which will be brought forward during the next season at Drury-lane.

Herr Staudigl will return to this country in the course of a few weeks, when Mr. Bunn will give him an opportunity of again delighting the English public by his powerful voice, and by the able manner in which he acts some of the most arduous characters in the operatic drama.

Amongst the various novelties announced for production at the English Opera House, under the management of Mr. Keeley, is a burlesque by Mr. A. Beckett, the author of the "*Yellow Dwarf*" and the "*Magic Mirror*," &c. The opening address will be written by

Mr. A. Beckett, and spoken by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley in their capacities of manager and manageress.

The bal masque at Covent-garden having proved successful, Mons. Jullien promises to give the lovers of such entertainments another treat of the same nature.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Matthews will resume their engagements at the Haymarket Theatre immediately after Easter.

Mrs. Yates has announced her annual benefit, which will take place at the Adelphi on Thursday next. On this occasion Mr. John Parry will sing one of his comic songs, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam will appear in Mr. Mark Lemon's farce called "*Out of Place*."

FINE ARTS.—THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



LA FETE DE MARIAGE. PAINTED BY GOODALL.

"Fête de Mariage." Goodall.—This is a picture of extraordinary merit; the artist having combined the happiest styles of the Flemish school with what we may nationally and proudly call the *Wilkie*. There is all the natural simplicity and truth of the former, united to the minute detail of the latter; while there is, same time, more than mere "dull depiction" exhibited in the various groupings, the most beautiful of which is that in the foreground, where some young revellers are enjoying the unpressed grape—

"In wild, but sweet ebriety!"

This passage or extract would alone be sufficient to form an interesting picture, and prove the artist a genius. The bride and bridegroom are about the least interesting characters in the scene: the former, receiving an old gentleman's congratulations, looks as if she had just used the cosmetic of a pink ribbon infusion, and the husband seems as if he were already sorry for turning Benedict. But "*ubi plura nitent*," we must not complain of minor faults, which, after all, are only foils to set off the general effect of the whole. The accessories of this clever production are admirably painted, with a Hogarthian consideration of detail; and although we have no reason to doubt that the pictorial works of the ancients were very admirable, yet it is impossible for ideal or traditional beauty to supplant that which we have at present. Parrhasius, Zeuxis, and Apelles, might have been very good limners in their time; but, although *all good*, we could safely and proudly say there was not one GOODALL amongst them. This picture alone would prove the high state of British art, but it is surrounded by scores of others of kindred merit. The size of the "Fête de Mariage" is 4 ft. 1 in. in height, and 5 ft. 9 in. in width: it has been purchased by Sir Charles Coote, for the sum of £400.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following playful accompaniment to this exquisite picture—

Bretagne, September, 1843.

MY DEAREST SISTER,—In the progress of our tour through this charming country, we arrived, yesterday, at the pretty village of Guenné, and it was my good fortune, this morning, to witness one of those rural festivals, which are always so full of interest in every land and clime—*A Fête de Mariage*—which, in this country, with its varied and striking costumes, presented a scene of indescribable gaiety, accompanied as it was with so many honest and happy faces. I was rambling along the straggling High-street, and had just passed the village church, when my attention was attracted to a large open building, which had the appearance of a *Halle-au-Ble*, or market-place. I heard the sound of

music, and of cheerful voices, among which the sweet tones of infantine prattle could be discerned, as well as the ringing laugh of merry maidens, and joyous youths, while the peal that was swelling from the old church tower, left me in no doubt of the event that was celebrating within the building before me. I entered the rustic hall, and seated myself on a bench unnoticed by the gay throng. At first, my eyes were dazzled by the variety that met their gaze—variety not only of costume and colour, but of age and character; there were from 60 to 70 persons present, of every period of life, from the aged to the infant at its mother's breast, and all looking so happy that no eye could behold those beaming countenances without feeling a corresponding note of happiness awakened within the heart. Baskets of flowers and rich fruits were scattered about here and there, adding their bright and gorgeous hues to the beauty of the scene. A party of merry dancers at first concealed the principal group; but as they flew past in the mazy round, my gaze immediately rested on the bridal pair, and the surrounding company of deeply interested and affectionate relatives and friends. The bride was attired in white, with a wreath of flowers round her hair, which was drawn back from her lovely forehead; a large bouquet lay in her lap, from which some flowrets appeared to have fallen at her feet—those pretty little feet, just peeping out, were ornamented with large crimson bows; her countenance was animated and happy, and she looked really lovely as she sat smiling and blushing by the side of her mother, receiving the compliments of a very courtly-looking old gentleman, who appeared by his dress to be one of the principal people of the place—perhaps, the mayor or the prefect of the district. I could only see his shining bald head, and his bending form as he made his salutation to the bride; but, surely, he must have been saying something very agreeable, to judge by the arch, smiling looks of the two pretty bride's-maids, who were stationed behind the bride and her mother. But, now for the bridegroom; and, if I tell you that I admired him much more than the bride, you must not think that it was only on account of his personal beauty; it was the look of perfect happiness, and goodness of character, that made him so handsome in my eyes; he was attired in the holiday costume of the Normandy peasant—a light blue cloth, with crimson bows at his knees, and his shoes, with a carnation at his breast. He had just stepped away a few paces from the side of his bride to give his hand to the bon curé, who had then entered the building by a side door, followed by a company of happy smiling faces, all peering with lively interest on the gay scene. But, oh! that dear, kind, benevolent looking old pastor. There was something in the meeting between that venerable man and that handsome youth that quite went to my heart. I felt sure that he had not only christened that young man, but had watched over him and guided him with his holy counsels through his boyhood and his youth; how else should they look so kindly on each other—the one with such benignity and the other with such a look of affection and gratitude; to add to the interest of the scene, the father of the bridegroom had at that very moment placed his hand upon the youth's shoulder, and looked as if he was saying, "he

is a good son, and I have cause to be proud of him." * * * But how shall I describe all that I saw and felt. I was particularly struck with the elegant figures of two young and lovely sisters, who were standing, their arms encircling each other's waists, looking with affectionate interest towards their good pastor and their two young friends; and then there was a sweet child who seemed to participate in the general feeling of happiness, and knew not how to express the delight of its innocent little heart, than by reaching up to its father for a kiss. After gazing on these groups, I turned my eyes on the dancers, who were whisking round and round right merrily. I can scarcely tell what struck me most in the expression of all those countenances, the individual delight which sparkled on every face, or the interest which they showed for the young couple by the arch glances cast in that direction of the room. Among the bystanders there was a grotesque gipsy-looking fellow, whom it was impossible to look on without a smile. He appeared to be exerting all his eloquence to persuade a pretty young woman to be his partner, whether for life or for the dance I could not guess; ugly as he looked in comparison with the lovely faces around him, he seemed so good humoured and so tender, that he really added no little share to the interest of the scene. * * * In the foreground there sat a charming party of children of various ages, with a basket of delicious fruits beside them; and one lazy, luxurious little rogue lay sprawling on his back, holding a beautiful cluster of purple grapes over his mouth, as if he expected that the rich ripe balls would drop one by one down his throat, without his taking the trouble to pluck them! It was, indeed, hot enough to make any one feel lazy; and delightful it was to look out, beyond the dancers, upon the clear blue sky, the picturesque house tops, and the old church tower; then, as my eye rested again on the dark massive beams over my head, how pleasant it was to see the graceful waving folds of the tri-coloured flag over the corner where the youthful pair were receiving the congratulations of their friends, its light and airy texture contrasting beautifully with the beams of the Old Halle.

On looking around me again, I first caught sight of a gentle, loving face, whose expression touched my very heart. She was a young and lovely mother, with her infant at her breast; she was in the midst of the children (perhaps some of them were her young relatives), and was gazing forward thoughtfully on the new-married pair. How much that lovely countenance seemed to say, it was the only thoughtful one that my eyes had yet rested on, and still it was not sad. It spoke of a mother's anxious cares—perhaps of sleepless nights and watchful days—but where could her husband be? Surely he was not present; he could not be one of the dancers; oh, no, for they were all too much engaged with their charming partners. Ah! no doubt he is far away—perhaps a soldier in some foreign clime—or a sailor on the tempest-troubled ocean; and for this reason the young mother looks so thoughtful amid the merry throng.

As my glance wandered in search of fresh objects, it fell on an aged couple seated at some distance from the dancers: they were very aged, but how happy they looked—they were evidently thinking over their youthful days, with many a fond recollection. The old man was leaning on his trusty staff, the old

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Claremont on Monday morning, at half-past six o'clock, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Esquerry in Waiting, and the Hon. G. E. Anson, and proceeded in a carriage and four to the Esher station of the South Western Railway, en route for the Isle of Wight.

A special train, consisting of three first-class carriages—the state carriage occupying the centre—propelled by the Lark locomotive engine, had previously arrived at Esher, from the Nine Elms station.

Precisely at a quarter to seven o'clock the royal carriage drew up in the station yard, and the train sped rapidly on towards Gosport. The morning was remarkably fine, and nothing occurred to interrupt the enjoyment of a very delightful journey, the whole distance from Esher to Gosport (seventy-five miles) having been completed in two hours and twenty minutes.

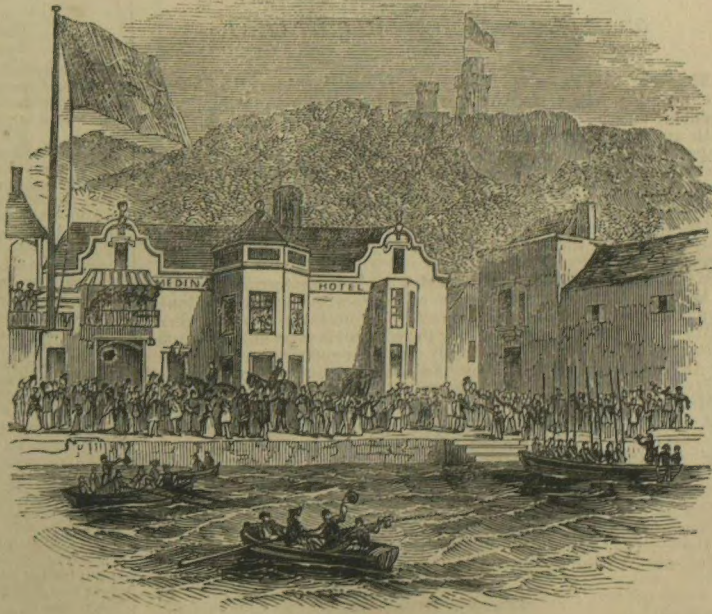
At Gosport station the Prince was received by Sir Charles Rowley, the Port-Admiral, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Major-General Sir H. Pakenham, Commandant of the Garrison, Captain Rowley, &c. &c. His Royal Highness immediately entered Admiral Rowley's carriage, and, in company with that gallant officer, drove direct to the Clarence Victualling-yard, where the Admiral's barge was in waiting to convey him on board the Black Eagle. So soon as the approach of his Royal Highness was observed, the yards of the various ships in port were manned, and as the Prince stepped into the Admiral's barge, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the St. Vincent flag-ship, and the Victory. In a few moments his Royal Highness was on board the Black Eagle, steaming on in the direction of East Cowes Point. A stiff breeze from the N.E. raised a little swell in the Solent, but the passage across to East Cowes point was made in less than three quarters of an hour. The Prince was engaged during the whole time walking to and fro on the deck with Captain Rowley, and occasionally entering into conversation with the commander of the vessel, Mr. Samuel Cook. It had been intended to have landed in the Admiral's barge (which was towed over by the steamer) on the beach immediately below Osborne House, and a suitable position had been selected, but in consequence of the prevalence of the north-east wind the surf ran so high that it was deemed imprudent to attempt it, and the vessel was put about and brought to anchor in Cowes Roads to the west of Norris Castle. The Prince here entered the barge,

a salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the same moment from the Royal Yacht Club station, and in a very few minutes his Royal Highness landed at East Cowes. The Prince immediately entered a carriage belonging to Mr. Ward, of West Cowes, and proceeded direct to Osborne House. Arriving there, his Royal Highness minutely inspected the apartments, and subsequently walked through the grounds down to the beach, returning into the house to lunch.

The following arrangements are stated to have been made with respect to the purchase of this property. It has been agreed to give £28,000 for the freehold outright, providing Her Majesty is satisfied with the accommodation the house affords. In any event the mansion is taken for one year certain, at a rental of £1000, subject, however, to the approval of his Royal Highness on Monday, and the Prince's opinion is said to be decidedly in favour of entering upon it, at any rate for that term, if only by way of trial.

The object of his Royal Highness's visit being completed, he left East Cowes under a royal salute, and having re-embarked on board the Black Eagle, the passage from Cowes to Gosport was made against a strong head wind in less than an hour. The Prince was again met by the gallant admirals before named, and Major-General Sir H. Pakenham, who accompanied his Royal Highness to the station, and at eight minutes to three o'clock the special train was again on its way to Esher. The journey was completed in one hour and fifty-eight minutes.

One inconvenience attended the early arrival of the train at Esher. The royal carriage had not arrived. The Prince, however, made no difficulty of this, and, in company with Sir Edward Bowater and Mr. Anson, proceeded on foot to Claremont.



PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT COWES.

woman was resting her hand affectionately on his arm, and pointing to the young couple, evidently recalling to his mind their own bridal day. Surely that aged man was thinking of the day when the old woman by his side was young and lovely as that gentle bride; and does not her look and action prove that she is recalling the happy day when that old man beside her was a fine stalwart youth, and when he first whispered his tale of love? What a picture of human life was here—the young pair just commencing their course; the young mother, who had already felt some of the cares of married life; and the aged pair, who had passed through all the chequered scenes of life, hand in hand, and seemed to be tranquilly awaiting their summons to that world where “love is indestructible.”

“They sin who tell us love can die.
With life a l other passions fly—
All others are but vanity.”

But love is indestructible,
Its holy flame for ever burneth.
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth.
For oft on earth, a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times oppress’d,
It here is tried, and purified,
Then bath in Heaven its perfect rest.
It sootheth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of love is there.”

As I thought of these beautiful lines I first began to feel a little annoyed at the sounds of the merry fiddle, played by a fellow perched above the company, and who seemed to be thinking so especially of his fiddle.

How I wished that the Daguerrotype could here exert its magic art, and fix this *tableau vivant*. But now I fancy I can see the forms gradually lessen from the size of life, and seem to fix themselves in the various attitudes and expressions. I can almost imagine I see the bright gilt frame enclosing them—how hushed and still the gay scene! I look on the old church tower, but I no longer hear its merry chimes; the musician still retains his post, but I no longer hear the mirthful sounds. Even the breeze has died away, and no longer floats the folds of the flag. How strange! I hear voices—the sound of English voices—in varied tones of admiration, criticizing, commenting, exclaiming—as if there were many people around me really looking on a picture!

A picture! Yes!—and I was sitting in the gallery of the British Institution, opposite Goodall's Picture of “The Fête de Marriage,” which strongly exemplifies Sir Joshua Reynolds's principle—that it is not the *Eye*, but the *Mind* which the painter of genius desires to address—and that, instead of seeking praise by deceiving the superficial sense of the spectator, he must strive for fame by captivating the imagination.

NEW PRINTS.

“Columbus propounding to the Prior of the Franciscan Convent of Santa Maria de Rabida his theory of a New World.” Painted by Sir D. Wilkie, R.A. Engraved by H. T. Ryall, Historical Engraver to the Queen. Moon.—The subject of this splendid conception of the artist is one which grows upon our admiration the more we consider it. It embraces in its theory a thousand things which were once thought to be visionary dreamings; but which since have proved to be glorious realities. The idea of a New World must have been startling even to the inventor himself—how much more so to those whose learning or philosophy could not understand the theorem without demonstration! In his choice of subject Wilkie has been most felicitous: let us now consider his treatment of it. Columbus is seated at a table, with a map before him, on which he is describing with a pair of compasses to the Prior on his right hand, certain measurements and calculations from which he deduces his theory. The calm dignity, the consciousness of truth, the certainty of being in the right, which are depicted on his mild countenance, admirably contrast with the different degrees of belief and scepticism which are seen in the faces of the Prior and the other two figures on the left of the picture; whilst, on the other hand, there is a listlessness, a vacancy, in the expression of the boy, which tells us he is yet too young to either understand or be interested in the matter which his master is propounding. But the dog behind him seems to be a little abstracted from the consideration of his bone, for he appears to be listening to something extremely novel and surprising. Altogether it is a magnificent production of the artist's genius. Of its engraving, by Ryall, we know not in what adequate terms to speak. It certainly is one of the most magnificent specimens of stippled engraving we ever witnessed—it has all the strength of line, together with a delicious softness which harmonizes its lights and depths most sweetly.

“Westminster Abbey and Bridge. The Debarkation on Lord Mayor's Day.” Painted by David Roberts, R.A. Engraved by Edward Goodall.—This picture is a clever production, as far as composition is concerned, but, as to fidelity to the scene it professes to represent, it is quite absurd. Nobody, from the supposed position of the spectator, could possibly see the two towers of the Abbey and that of St. Margaret's in the direction they appear; besides, by the laws of perspective, the latter is made to seem quite as high as either of the former. The engraving, by Goodall, is most admirably executed. The dark masses of the bridge on the right, the liquid lustre of the middle and fore-part of the scene, with the misty softness of the distance, are made to harmonize most sweetly.

“St. Paul's Cathedral. The Civic Procession on Lord Mayor's Day.” Painted by David Roberts, R.A. Engraved by Edward Goodall.—A more faithful picture than the last, although the artist had not such graceful materials to work upon; still, however, he has contrived to make a splendid representation of one of the finest architectural glimpses or vistas in the world; which, like *Venus semi reducta*, perhaps charms us more than if all the dingy houses of Ludgate-hill were out of the way. The Lord Mayor's Procession is a mere adventitious thing in the picture, and rather spoils it than otherwise. Of Goodall's engraving we can only speak as we did of the former, in terms of the highest praise.

MUSIC.

MR. LOVER'S NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

On Wednesday evening the large Concert Room at the back of the Princess's Theatre was crowded to excess to hear this poet, painter and musician's free and easy, colloquial chit-chat, and most interesting conversation upon the traditions, music, and manners of Ireland. The entertainment, for it was truly such, was assisted by the vocal ability of Miss Cubitt and Miss Rollo Dickson, who sang some of Mr Lover's words, adapted to old Irish airs, most delightfully, each obtaining enthusiastic encores. Mr. Lover himself most musically and feelingly recited some of his own songs, particularly “The Angel's Whisper”—words which he has most happily wed to the old Irish melody of “Mary! do you fan-y me?” There were several drolleries intermixed with historical illustration, and altogether afforded a most delightful treat to a host of literary musical and artistic friends of the host.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

“ABROAD AND AT HOME.”

Mr. Robert Bell's comedy of “Mothers and Daughters,” which was produced last year at Covent-Garden with signal success, and then suddenly and unaccountably withdrawn, is about to be republished, with an explanatory preface, containing the history of the whole transaction. Mr. Bell, it appears, has finally vindicated the rights of the drama, and the right of the public to have their verdict respected, obtaining, after lengthened litigation, a full *amende* from Mr. Bunn.

M. HABENECK, the *chef d'orchestre* at the Academie Royale, Paris, has met with a serious injury by falling through a trap-door which had been incautiously left unbolted; his face is much injured, and his wrist dislocated.

MISS BRICH.—This eminent vocalist has been rapturously received at Berlin, and is shortly to appear at a concert given by the Court. The unrivelled Lizst and the “*sorelle*” Milanollo are also to perform.

MADAME THILLON.—This lady (late Miss Hunt) is engaged at the Princess's Theatre, and will shortly make her appearance in an opera by Auber, to be conducted by the composer in person. This, we believe, will be the first, at least public, visit of the author of “*Masaniello*” to our metropolis.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The second concert will take place next Wednesday, under the direction of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The vocalists engaged for the occasion are Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Messrs. Machin and Bennett.

We are glad to perceive a growing disposition to encourage native artists in the announcement that a very clever operetta by Mr. Grattan Cooke—the libretto by Mrs. Gent—is about to be produced at the Princess's Theatre. This is highly creditable to the management, and we trust that it will be also beneficial.

STRAND THEATRE.

A new piece, entitled the “*Soldier's Orphan*,” was produced at the Strand Theatre, on Tuesday evening. It is of a serious character, and turns upon the adventures of a certain Colonel Villars, who is living in a remote part of Switzerland, with an only daughter. She becomes enamoured of a young Frenchman, in whom her father

discovers the son of his most deadly foe. She refuses to elope with him, notwithstanding her affection for him, and he carries her off by force; the father follows them and stabs her lover in her arms; he, however, ultimately recovers, and all ends happily.

The piece, which is from the pen of G. Bennett, who personated the colonel, is very well written, and it was excellently acted by Bennett, and Mrs. Montgomery, who sustained the part of the heroine. There was a unity about this lady's delineation of the character, which was exceedingly artistic. There was no aiming at making points; but, as a whole, her personation of *Julie* was beautiful, and the character was completely worked up to a climax at the close. The piece was quite successful.

THE IRISH CIVIL ENGINEER AND HEAD PACIFICATOR.—On Tuesday night, at the conclusion of the meeting of the London Institution of Civil Engineers, the President, Mr. Walker, in allusion to Tom Steele, who was present, said, that before separating he hoped the assembly would give expression to its gratification in having among them ag in their brother member, “the head pacificator of Ireland.” The proposition was received by a crowded meeting with loud applause. Mr. Steele, after expressing, in energetic terms, his fervent gratitude for such a resplendent compliment from such a body, said that he was not going to make a speech, but that, having given utterance to his own feelings, he begged permission to say a few words on the part of his country. He then gave assurance, with deep solemnity, that there had been generated by recent events, in the souls of his countrymen, a spirit of intense gratitude and of attachment to the people of England for their conduct, such as never before existed in Ireland since the creation of the world. He then resumed his seat.

LITERATURE.

A NEW SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by R. H. HORNE. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Contemporary Biography, as the memoirs of living persons are popularly termed, is rarely attempted with success in our literature. The requisites for the task are careful industry, or rare talent for observation, and sound judgment in estimating motives and appreciating results; conjoined with a peculiar aptitude for seizing upon points of character, and felicitously placing them before the reader. These are first-class qualifications; but the catalogue is scarcely complete, unless we add to it a certain delicacy of treatment, and nice perception of merit, which may be described as the finishing touches of the biographical portrait. Of the difficulty of his work, the author of the volumes before us appears to have been duly sensible, if we may trust the motto he has selected for his title-page:—

“It is an easy thing to praise or blame:
The hard task, and the virtue, to do both.”

The title and plan of the work are acknowledged to have been taken from Hazlitt's “*Spirit of the Age*.” The author has evidently selected such men as represent certain sections of “the spirit of the age,” and by their positions in the public mind are deemed by the author to be entitled to such eminence. Thus, Mr. Dickens is at the head of his class, and Mr. Horne's estimate of his genius is, perhaps, the best written portion of the volume. We are much gratified with the remark, that Mr. Dickens is an *instinctive* writer; and that his irony and sarcasm are almost invariably found directed against social wrongs, “the insolence of office,” against false notions of honour, against mere external respectability, and with a view to defend the poor against injustice and oppression. His favourite method, however, of exposing and attacking wrongs, and “abating nuisances,” is through the *lay* of characters actively engrossed with their own objects and designs. With theories or systems of philosophy, which are not to his mind, he also deals in a similar style of pleasantry. The opening after XIII. of “*Oliver Twist*” are an admirable instance.

We shall quote a few passages onward:—

A curious circumstance is observable in a great portion of the scenes of the death of Nelly, and her burial, which it is possible may have been the result of harmonious accident, and the author not even subsequently fully conscious of it. It is that they are written in blank verse, of irregular metre and rhythm, which Southey and Shelley, and some other poets have occasionally adopted. The passage properly divided into lines, will stand thus,—

NELLY'S FUNERAL.

And now the bell—the bell
She had so often heard by night and day,
And listened to with solemn pleasure,
E'en as a living voice—
Rung its remorseless toll for her,
So young, so beautiful, so good.
Decrepit age, and vigorous life,
And blooming youth, and helpless infancy,
Poured forth—on crutches, in the pride of strength
And health, in the full blush
Of promise, the mere dawn of life—
To gather round her tomb. Old men were there,
Whose eyes were dim
And senses failing—
Grandames, who might have died ten years ago,
And still been old—the deaf, the blind, the lame,
The palsied,
The living dead in many shapes and forms,
To see the closing of this early grave.
What was the death it would shut in,
To that which still could crawl and creep above it!
Along the crowded path they bore her now;
Pure as the new-fallen snow
That covered it; whose day on earth
Had been as fleeting.
Under that porch, where she had sat upon Heaven
In mercy brought her to that peaceful spot,
She passed again, and the old church
Received her in its quiet shade.

Throughout the whole of the above only two unimportant words have been omitted—in and it; “grandames” has been substituted for “grandmothers,” and “e'en” for “almost.” All that remains is exactly as in the original, not a single word transposed, and the punctuation the same to a comma. The brief homily that concludes the funeral is profoundly beautiful:—

Oh! it is hard to take to heart
The lesson that such deaths will teach,
But let no man reject it,
For it is one that all must learn,
And is a mighty, universal Truth.
When death strikes down the innocent and young,
For every fragile form from which he lets
The parting spirit free,
A hundred virtues rise,
In shapes of mercy, charity, and love,
To walk the world and bless it.
Of every tear
That sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves,
Some good is born, some gentler nature comes.

Not a word of the original is changed in the above quotation, which is worthy of the best passages in Wordsworth, and thus, meeting on the common ground of a deeply truthful sentiment, the two most unlike men in the literature of the country are brought into the closest approximation.

As a general summary of the result of Mr. Dickens' works, it might be said that they contain a larger number of faithful pictures and records of the middle and lower classes of England of the present period, than can be found in any other modern works; and that while they communicate very varied, and frequently very equal and hideous knowledge concerning the lower, and the most depraved classes, and without the least compromise of the true state of men and things, the author nevertheless manages so skillfully that they may be read from beginning to end without a single offence to true and unaffected delicacy. Moreover, they tend on the whole to bring the poor into the fairest position for obtaining the sympathy of the rich and powerful, by displaying the goodness and fortitude often found amidst want and wretchedness, together with the intervals of joyousness and comic humour. As Hazlitt says of Hogarth, that “he doubles the quantity of our experience,” so may it be said of Dickens, with the additional circumstance, that all the knowledge of “life” which he communicates is so tempered and leavened, that it will never assist a single reader to become a heartless misanthrope, nor a scheming “man of the world.”

Mr. Dickens is in private, very much what might be expected from his works,—by no means an invariable coincidence. He talks much or little according to his sympathies. His conversation is genial. He hates argument; in fact he is unable to argue—a common case with impulsive characters who see the whole truth, and feel it crowding and struggling at once for immediate utterance. He never talks for effect, but for the truth or the fun of the thing. He tells a story admirably, and generally with humorous exaggerations. His sympathies are of the broadest, and his literary tastes appreciate all excellence. He is a great admirer of the poetry of Tennyson. Mr. Dickens has singular personal activity, and is fond of games of practical skill. He is also a great walker, and very much given to dancing Sir Roger de Coverley. In private, the general impression of him is that of a first-rate practical intellect, with “no nonsense” about him. S. Idem, if ever, has any man been more beloved by contemporary authors, and by the public of his time. His portrait in the present work is extremely like him.

Translations are regularly made in Germany of all Mr. Dickens's works. They are quite as popular there as with us. The high reputation of the Germans for their faithfulness and general excellence as translators, is well supported in some of these versions; and in others that reputation is perilled. Bad abbre-

viations, in which graphic or humorous descriptions are omitted, and the characteristics of dialogue unnecessarily avoided, are far from commendable. No one could expect that the Italian “*Oliver Twist*,” of Giambattista Basergio, published in Milan, would be, in all respects, far better than one of the most popular versions of that work in Leipzig. But such is the fact. Some of the French translations are very good, particularly the “*Nicolas Nickleby*” of E. de la Bédollière, which is admirably done. Mr. Dickens also “lives” in Dutch, and some of his works are, we believe, translated into Russian.

The second section is headed, “*Lord Ashley and Dr. Southwood Smith*,” as the leaders of an enlarged scheme of philanthropy peculiar to our own age: the association, too, is otherwise appropriate:—

Dr. Smith is now engaged with Lord Ashley, and other influential and benevolent men, in the formation of an association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, by the erection of comfortable, cleanly, well-drained and ventilated houses, to be let to families in sets of rooms, with an ample supply of water on each floor; a fair return for the capital invested being secured. Eleemosynary relief forms no part of the undertaking, as tending to destroy the independence of those whom it is designed to benefit. The association has fully matured its plans, and will endeavour practically to show by model-houses what may be done by combination to lessen the expensiveness of the dwellings of the poor, and to increase their healthfulness and comforts.

Lord Ashley is yet young, and few men have before them a more noble or more successful career. He has proved that he possesses the qualities requisite for the performance of the mission to which he has felt the vocation. He is not only intellectual, but possessed of the greatest industry, perseverance, and confidence in his cause, yet diffident of himself from the very depth of his feeling concerning it; not wanting in firmness, yet candid and conciliating; and though earnest even to enthusiasm, tempering and directing the impulses of zeal by a sober and sound judgment. His singleness of purpose, his unquestioned sincerity and honesty, his diligence in collecting facts, his careful sifting, lucid arrangement, and concise and candid exposition of them, and his plain unaffected language and unpretending address, have secured him the deeply respectful attention even of the House of Commons. Sustained in his appeals to that difficult assembly by the profound consciousness that the cause he advocates must engage on its side the sympathies of our common humanity, on which he throws himself with a generous confidence, he often produces the highest results of eloquence. He has already calmed the fears of the capitalists, conciliated the Government, engaged the co-operation of the Legislature, placed under the protection of the law the children of the factories, placed under the protection of the law the still more helpless children doomed to the mines and collieries, and to the female children and women, heretofore confined therein, he has said—“You are free, and shall do the work of beasts in the attitude of beasts no more.” Lord Ashley has still to emancipate apprentices, to obtain a general registration of accidents, to improve the localities and dwellings of the poor, and to give the compensating benefit of education to those whose early years are spent in labour. Because the first attempts to accomplish these great objects have failed, let no evasions, obstacles, delays, discourage him, nor let him

“Bate a jot—
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward.”

“Thomas Ingholdsby,” as the head of his school of humour, is treated, as Mr. Horne owns, “with an iron hand,” and, we think, somewhat too seriously. The author is more at home in his sketch of Walter Savage Landor, which follows. That of William and Mary Howitt is little beyond a slight notice of their works: the following anecdote is worth quotation:—

In 1832, Mr. Howitt produced the “*Book of the Seasons*,” a volume the publication of which was attended by a circumstance curious in itself, and which should teach young authors not to be discouraged by the opinions of publishers. The “*Book of the Seasons*,” was offered to four of the principal publishing houses and rejected by them; till the author, in disgust, told the gentleman in whose hands it was left, to tie a stone to the MS., and fling it over London-bridge. At length Colburn and Bentley took it: the press with one simultaneous cheer of approbation saluted its appearance; it has since gone through seven large editions.

The brief sketch of Dr. Pusey glances at his doctrines. The other authors included in this volume are G. P. R. James, Mrs. Gore, Captain Marryat, and Mrs. Trollope; Sergeant Talfourd; R. M. Milnes and Hartley Coleridge; the Rev. Sydney Smith, Albany Fonblanque, and Douglas Jerrold. Their characteristics are thus thrown off:—

The three writers, each of whose names possesses a peculiar lustre of its own, have a lively sense of the humorous, but are not in themselves great as humorists. Mr. Jerrold is the only one of the three who exercises any of the latter faculty in a consecutive and characterizing form, and even with him it is apt to ramble widely, and continually emerges in caustic or sparkling dialogue or repartee, which are his forte.

The three writers who form the subject of the present paper are so full of points and glances, so saturated with characteristics, that you may dip into any of their volumes, where the book fully opens of itself, and you shall find something “just like the author.” The Reverend Sydney Smith is always pleased to be so “pleasant,” that it is extremely difficult to stop; and it is remarkable that he clears off his jokes so completely as he goes, either by a sweeping hand, or by carrying on such fragments as he wants to form a bridge to the next one, that you never pause in reading him till fairly obliged to lay down the book. Albany Fonblanque very often gives you pause amidst his pleasantness, many of which, nay, most of which, are upon subjects of politics, or jurisprudence, or the rights and wrongs of our social doings, so that the laugh often stops in mid-volley, and changes into weighty speculation or inward applause. In his combined powers of the brilliant and argumentative, the narrative and epigrammatic, and his matchless adroitness in illustrative quotation and reference, Fonblanque stands alone. Douglas Jerrold is seldom disposed to be “pleasant”—his merriment is grim—he does not shake your sides so often as shake you by the shoulders—as he would say, “See here, now!—look there now!—do you know what you are doing?—is this what you think of your fellow-creatures?” A little of his writing goes a great way. You stop very often, and do not return to the book for another dose, till next week, or so. The exceptions to this are chiefly in his acted comedies, where there is a plentiful admixture of brilliant levity and stinging fun; but in all else he usually reads you a lesson of a very trying kind. Even his writings in “*Punch*” give you more of the baton than the beverage “in the eye.” Sydney Smith has continually written articles for the pure enjoyment and communication of fun; Fonblanque never; Jerrold never, except on the stage—and that was probably only as “matter of income,” rather than choice. Sydney Smith, in hostility, is an overwhelming antagonist; his arguments are glittering with laughter, and well balanced with good sense; they flow onwards with the ease and certainty of a current above a bright cascade; he piles up his merriment like a grotesque mausoleum over his enemy, and so compactly and regularly that you feel no fear of its toppling over by any retort. Fonblanque seems not so much to fight “on editorial perch,” as to stand with an open code of social laws in one hand and a two-edged sword in the other, waving the latter slowly to and fro with a grave face, while dictating his periods to the laughing amanuensis. As Jerrold's pleasantest works are generally covert satires, so his open satires are galling darts, or long bill-book spears, that go right through the mark, and divide it—pull it nearer for a “final eye,” or thrust it over the pit's edge.

This is readable gossip, but scarcely rises to the dignity of criticism. The paper, “*William Wordsworth and Leigh Hunt*,” which concludes the volume, has but little that is attractive.

(To be continued.)

WANDERINGS IN SPAIN IN 1843. By MARTIN HAVERTY, Esq. 2 vols. T. C. Newby.

The title of this work well bespeaks the ever shifting and multi-coloured variety of its contents: it is scarcely possible to produce a dull book respecting Spain, and we should pity the man who earned himself notoriety by this means; but Mr. Haverty's work is something better than a mere lively production: it is not only a sort of guide book to the localities of his route, but it is well stored with information on the past and present political position of Spain, and its prospects; and it contains chapters on the several schools of painting in Madrid. The latter are especially welcome, seeing that the object of paramount interest for the stranger in Madrid is decidedly its museum of paintings, which contains the richest collection of works of art in the world, and happens, at the same time, to be less known to foreigners than any of the other great museums of Europe.

We shall not be expected to follow the “*Wanderer*” from Paris, in January of last year, to Madrid, and back to France, or trace him through the several stages of his Peninsular excursion. It will be more interesting to glance at a few of the novelties of his note-book; before doing which, we should observe that his descriptions have the life and freshness of reality, and often rise with the subject to vivid beauty. Our first extract relates to the Limousin, and

MADAME LAFFARGE.

I was within three leagues of Le Glandier, the scene of the well known tragedy in which the unfortunate Madame Laffarge was the guilty heroine. The epithets “unfortunate” and “guilty” are perhaps improperly connected. But when I looked around on that wild, remote, and almost desert district, with its ignorant and semi-barbarous population, in the midst of which the refined, and accomplished and beautiful Marie Capelle, the victim of a mercenary marriage—*un mariage de convenance*—was doomed to pass her life in solitude, regret, despair, I could not help shuddering at her fate, although I dared not stop to consider whether in that involuntary emotion there was any lurking apology for her crime. Many people in that vicinity believe her innocent; and they say that foreigners, who, since her trial, often turn from the high road to visit the old monastery and the forges of Le Glandier, where she lived, generally express sympathy for her fate. There was at all events much of romance and of deep passion in that affair; and how many whom justice has condemned as criminals have thus obtained the sympathy of less rigorous humanity? The hotel-keeper

at Uzerche showed me a letter in the hand-writing of Madame Laffarge. It was addressed to one of the witnesses who appeared at her trial, and was written in an affecting style; and as I closed it, I could not help exclaiming—let the moralist blame me as he will—*Pauvre Marie Capelle!*"

The following re-discovery of the natural wealth of the country is very striking:—

SILVER MINES OF VALENCIA.

At the period of my visit to this part of Spain, public attention was engrossed by a species of enterprise, which could scarcely be called new, as it was only revived, after having lain dormant for centuries. It is a well known historical fact, that the Carthaginians, and after them the Romans worked innumerable mines in the mountains of the south of Spain, and procured from them great quantities of gold, silver, lead, and other metals. The sides of those mountains are still perforated with the mouths of caverns, whence came the silver and gold that glittered round the throne of the Cæsars; yet it did not occur to any of the modern occupiers of the soil, to try if some of the precious metals were not still left within. After the treasures of the new world had been laid open to them, the Spaniards despised the wealth which was contained in the bowels of the earth at home, and accordingly the working of the native mines was discontinued; and thus remained neglected and forgotten until within the last few years. Now, however, a new spring has been given to the energies of the people in this useful branch of industry. Rich ore which has been found lying on the surface of the earth has induced them to explore the mountains for more. Mining companies have been formed, and the prices of shares have risen to an enormous extent. It is quite certain that a great many persons have already, in consequence, realized fortunes; but it is also to be feared that the spirit of speculation has overstepped the bounds of prudence, and that many will find themselves sadly disappointed. Several foundries have been established along the coast, for the purpose of smelting the ores, and separating the silver from the lead, the argentiferous lead-mines only being those which are still exploited. When I was at Alicante, there were two smelting foundries in operation there—one belonging to an English company, and the other to a mixed company of Englishmen and Spaniards, and three others were in progress. Near Carthagena several foundries have been established, and in one, managed by the Messrs. Pellet, Frères de Lyons, I had an opportunity of seeing the progress of the work, and several fine specimens of the ore. For the coppel process, or the separation of the pure silver from the brute metal, it was always deemed indispensable to have the furnace fed with wood; but as that species of fuel could not be procured in sufficient quantities in Spain, unless at an enormous expense, the ingenuity of the foundry-men had, it was hoped, discovered a means of dispensing with it.

One of the most interesting chapters is that which relates the fate of Lieut. Boyd, one of the unfortunate band of patriots who, with their leader, General Torrijos, were massacred under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, at Malaga, in December, 1831: of this most singular and tragic episode in modern Spanish history, the author has learned on the spot several curious and authentic circumstances, which have never before been given to the public in a connected form; and he has here woven them into a brief but striking narrative; the following is the conclusion of the tragedy:—

SCENE OF LEGAL BUTCHERY.

The long and gloomy night of the 10th of December at length had an end, and the fatal morning of Sunday the 11th was ushered in. The prisoners, who had laid in their irons the whole night on the cold floor, and who had neither changed their clothing nor reposed their limbs upon a bed since the morning they had been compelled to wade ashore among the surges at Fuengirola, were now marched into church to receive the last rites of religion. The good fathers of the convent had been unremitting in their spiritual labours during the night, and I have been told that the horrible scene had such an effect upon one of them, that his reason wandered from that day forward, and that he died a few months only before my visit to Malaga, his shattered intellect still a melancholy memento of the blood-stained horrors he then witnessed. Mr. Boyd was a Protestant, and of course did not participate in the religious service. The hour of ten o'clock arrived, and the first batch of the prisoners, consisting of twenty-five, tied in a line by the arms, were marched from the convent gate to the sea shore, scarcely more than two hundred yards distant. Torrijos was the first in the line; Boyd, his faithful friend, the second; and the venerable Don Flores Caldaron the third. The conduct of all the prisoners was most heroic. Glorifying in the cause for which they suffered, they all embraced their leader before they were taken out, and exhibited an example of fortitude and brotherly love worthy of martyrs; all, too, showed the utmost anxiety to save the life of Mr. Boyd, protesting to the last that he was innocent of the charge for which they suffered, he not having known that there was to have been a descent made on Spain until after he had left Gibraltar. When he stood with his devoted comrades in line on the beach, the brave Torrijos commanded the soldiers to fire steadily, but they were incapable of obeying, and did their work in a most bungling manner. After three or four rounds, Torrijos and Caldaron came to the ground, and brought Mr. Boyd, who was tied between them, down also; but he raised himself immediately, and the brutal soldiers had not done with him in that scene of butchery until they sent so many bullets through his head that half of his skull was found in the sand when the body was removed. The massacre of the next batch of twenty-four was conducted in a still more brutal manner, several of the poor victims having been shockingly mutilated. The firing occupied three-quarters of an hour in each case, and the total number shot was forty-nine, the remainder of the prisoners having been only decoy-ducks of Moreno's, and being sent off well provided for to some other part of the country.

Mr. Mark's son (now his successor in the consulate) was waiting with his carriage on the beach during the massacre of the first batch, and having thrown the British flag over the remains of poor Boyd, brought them in the coach to the Consul's house, followed by a vast crowd, and thence the body was conveyed by the same means at midnight to the English cemetery, in which Mr. Boyd's remains were the first that were deposited. Mr. Mark, his son, and his servants were the only persons forming the melancholy cortege. Their road lay by the sea shore, and the noise of the surges, which seems never to die away on that beach, was the only sound that interrupted the solemn silence. In the morning the Consul, on whose already delicate health the harrowing transaction had produced most injurious effects, nevertheless returned to the cemetery, and was assisted by a few friends in consigning the body to the tomb, with the rites of Christian burial. To the bodies of the other victims those last rites were denied. They were piled on the dung-carts of the police, with convicts for drivers, and then cast into a common trench, that of General Torrijos having, at the entreaties of his wretched sister, who was present, been placed apart from the others—a distinction also conferred on the mangled remains of Caldaron, and, I believe, on one or two others.

Pass we to a gayer subject.

ANDALUSIAN COSTUME.

The ladies have not yet changed the Spanish costume. They have, it is true, so far yielded to the spirit of innovation as to have resigned the high comb, and to have lengthened the dress considerably, but still they have faithfully preserved that graceful and distinctive article of Spanish dress—the mantilla—and resisted the introduction of caps and bonnets. The mantilla is most frequently a thin, black veil, which in the street is often drawn over the face, but is generally suffered to fall loosely over the shoulders from the back part of the head, where it is secured by a pin to a wreath of hair. Some ladies, especially in Barcelona and Madrid, occasionally wear bonnets à la Française at the theatre, although it scarcely ever happens that they carry them to the paseo; and when even Italian opera singers and French modistes appear at the promenade in bonnets, whatever may be the peculiar grace of the wearers, the contrast is decidedly favourable to the mantilla. There is a certain air of republican equality in the appearance of ladies wearing the Spanish costume; for their respective ranks are generally only to be distinguished by superior elegance of carriage, where most are gifted with that natural grace, or by the degrees of costliness in the materials of their dress. There is the same simplicity and absence of affectation to be observed in the duchess who traces her pedigree to the hidalgos of Pelayo's court, and in the wife of the humblest shopkeeper or tradesman. At church they sit upon the same carpet, and in the theatre occupy the same bench in the Cazuela—one, perhaps, distinguished from the other by a richer fan, or finer gloves, or a fairer face, but not in any way conspicuous to the eye at a distance. I have heard elderly ladies complain not only of the innovation of long dresses and the abandonment of the high comb as lamentable encroachments on the national costume, but of the growing taste of young ladies to exchange the traditional black of their ancestors for light colours; the latter, however, must still get credit for their taste in selecting only those colours which are not too brilliant or gaudy. All profusion of ornament is also carefully avoided; and, in fact, that coquetry in dress which we seem to think the natural privilege of the sex is apparently transferred by the ladies of Andalusia to the "lords of the creation" themselves. Hence, if we consider the combination of effect resulting from the graceful figure which, tapering from the head undorned by art to the flowing drapery of the *faldes*, or full skirt, realises such artistic conceptions of beauty; the ease and voluptuous elegance of carriage so general among Spanish females; the fine complexion which, as well as the rapid rolling passion within, tells that "Phœbus yokes not his horses far from thence;" the gentleness of manner combined with intensity of feeling; and finally, the large, dark, expressive eye beaming with the soul's emotion; if, I say, we take the combined effect of those qualities all so conspicuous in the Andalusian lady, it is no wonder that even without that beauty which is called classic, she should be the most fascinating of her sex.

One of the early chapters in the second volume narrates "the Story of Don Gaspar, the German artist, together with some less perilous adventures encountered by the author himself in the Sierra Morena," a very agreeable romance of travel. A chapter onward details the opening of the Cortes of 1843, with graphic power of no mean order: here is a spirited trait of the Queen

ISABEL II.

The following anecdote which I have heard, among a great many similar ones at Madrid, may serve to illustrate the manners of the Spanish Court, and the growing character of its young mistress. Catalina, a young woman who held a subordinate place in the charge of the royal wardrobe, had gained the good graces of the Queen to such an extent, that her presence became invariably necessary at her Majesty's toilette, and it was suspected that she was favoured with more of the affection of her royal mistress than any one else about her person. The Camarera Mayor, Madame Mina, was foolish enough to be jealous of Catalina, and carried her resentment against her so far as to have her dismissed from the palace. For one day, the absence of Catalina at the usual hour was accounted for by some frivolous pretext; but the next day the Queen refused to

prepare for the promenade, unless the favourite domestic came to assist at her toilette, and another excuse was framed, which, after much trouble, sufficed for the moment. On the following day, however, when the hour arrived to prepare for the usual drive to the royal gardens of the Buen Retiro, her Majesty inquired in a peremptory tone for Catalina; and, after some equivocation on the part of the governess, the order of the guardian, Señor Arguelles, for the dismissal of that young person, was produced. Isabel seized it in a rage, tore it into fragments, and, having ordered that the guardian should be immediately desired to send for Catalina, she took her sister by the hand, as if she felt that she was the only friend she had left, and, hastening into another room, closed the door, saying, that neither she nor the Infanta would stir thence until her orders were obeyed. Catalina made her appearance soon after, and it was only then that the daughter of Ferdinand VII. allowed a tear to escape, and uttered, with sobs, the name of her mother, who was far away.

The following will be read with interest:—

CHARACTER OF ESPARTERO.

The character of Espartero, like that of every public man, will of course be variously estimated. His brief connexion with the Exaltados has, in the opinion of many, rendered him responsible for the crimes of that party. No doubt he sanctioned many of the unjust acts of the Exaltado statesmen. And by his measures against Barcelona, his massacre of the Cristino generals, and his wanton and profitless bombardment of Seville, he has shown himself capable of excessive cruelty; but it is probable that he never intended to extend his friendship for the Exaltados beyond his approbation of their constitutional principles, as opposed to the conservatism of the Moderados; and it is not likely that his name will descend to posterity, as that of a great, bad man. Adopting the words of a French writer, to whom I have already referred, the military character of the Duke of Victory amounts just to this;—that he is a soldier of ordinary capacity, that his military career is distinguished by no great strategic combination, indicative of extraordinary talents, that he has the good and bad qualities of his country, for he is at once an intrepid man and a boaster, irresolute yet persevering, a great lover of little means, and that he is blessed with patience and contentment in the highest degree.

Up to the period of the revolution of La Granja, Espartero was only known as a military man. He, then, for the first time mingled in politics, but his career as a statesman can be scarcely said to have commenced until the very eve of his accession to the regency. His acts, however, since that time, have fully proved that he is no statesman. He carried with him, into the management of public affairs, all that indecision of character and fitful energy which was exerted only by starts; and instead of devoting his whole time to the arduous duties for which he was so badly fitted, he spent his mornings in bed, playing cards with his ministers, and his days in cultivating flowers on the terraces of the Buena Vista.

FIRST SALE OF THE DEVONSHIRE COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS.

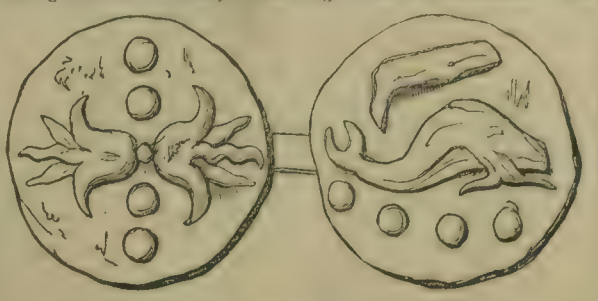
The sale of the first portion of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's magnificent and extensive collection of coins and medals commenced on Monday, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson, King-street, St. James's-square. This collection, which ranks amongst the finest in existence, is said to have cost his grace upwards of £50,000 in forming, and contains many valuable and rare specimens of coins of all ages. The sale commenced with a few lots of Greek copper coin, which brought but low prices. In the Greek silver, which followed, were many rare specimens, amongst which we may notice a fine one of the famous Syracuse medallion. This



SYRACUSE MEDALLION. medallion, remarkable alike for the beauty of its workmanship and



the *Quadrans*, &c. &c. The *Triens* has on the one side the thunder-bolt, and on the other the fish, with four pellets, to denote its value, as being the third of the *As*, and, consequently, of four unciae. We have given one of these, as showing the above distinction. The



Roman Middle, and Large brass, exhibited a classic collection of the coins of the Emperors and Empresses, many of which were very fine and rare. Amongst the large brass may be noticed two fine specimens of Otho, struck at Antioch; two fine ones of Vitellius, one of which we have engraved; it bears on the obverse the head of the Emperor, with his usual titles, and on the reverse a figure holding a cornucopia, with the legend *PAX AVGUSTI*. There were some good specimens, too, of Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius, Agrippa,



VITELLIUS.

A few months since he held in his hands the destinies of Spain; whether vanity and ambition, with the temptation of opportunity, might not lead him to assume the title even of emperor was uncertain; yet, we find him to-day lodged in an exile's home amid the smoke and fogs of Belgrave-square.

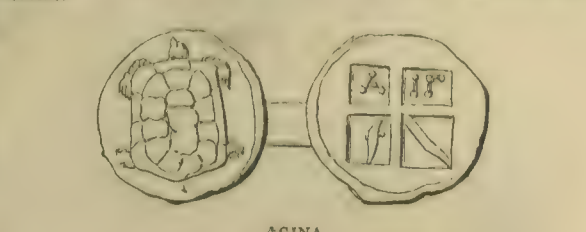
Towards the close of the work are some very spirited accounts of the popular customs of Spain, prefaced by some sensible remarks on the national character; the account of the bull-fight at Madrid, on Easter Monday last, is a master-piece of writing in its way, by no means common-place, notwithstanding the hundreds of times the brutalities of this pastime (!) have been described: the concluding paragraph is worth citing:—

HISTORIQUE OF BULL-FIGHTS.

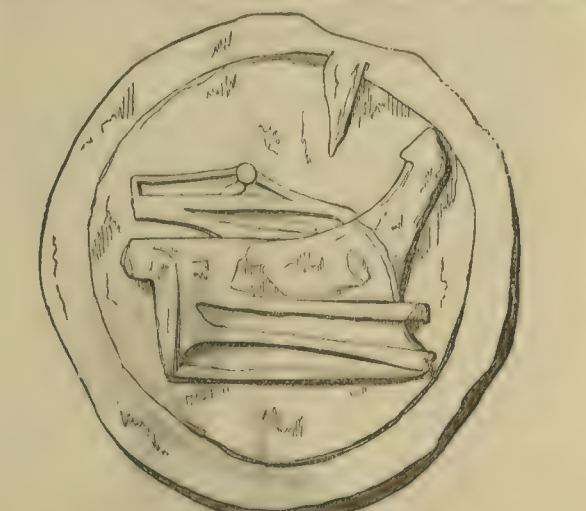
One word on the *historique* of bull-fights. Some attribute their origin to the Romans, while others seek for it no farther back than the conquest of Mexico. The latter opinion is evidently founded in error, for there is abundant evidence that bull-fights were known in Spain, at least, in the time of the Moors. For centuries the nobles monopolised the office of toreros; and it is said that Charles V. himself, on one occasion, charged a bull with his lance, whilst Don Sebastian, the King of Portugal, was a renowned torero. Bull-fights were abolished in the revolution of 1820, but restored by Ferdinand VII. in 1823; and since that time regular schools of taumachy have been established at Cadix and Seville, where it is brought to a well-defined system, and its exercise being confined to expert "professional" men, but few accidents fatal to human life occur; whereas, at the time it was the pursuit of the nobility and gentry, a man's life was sacrificed at almost every combat. The last remarkable death in the bull-ring of Madrid, was that of Pepe Hilo, a famous matador, who, a few years since, while plunging the sword into the bull's neck, fell on the horns of the enraged beast, and was thus dragged three times round the arena, amidst the cheers of the spectators! Many other toreros have, however, been since killed or maimed in that ring. Of the principles on which taumachy is grounded the leading ones are:—that the bull butts without seeing the object against which he strikes, that he vents his rage on the cloak of the shulo, on the flag of the matador, or on the horse of the picador, instead of the man; and that when he feels the barbed darts of the banderilleros in his neck he halts, and thinks not of pursuing his assailant.

Here we must take leave of the "Wanderings," but not without observing, that the work is one of the liveliest that the season has yet produced; it is brimful of entertainment and information, from the author's start from Paris to his bidding, "with grief and loneliness, farewell to Spain!"

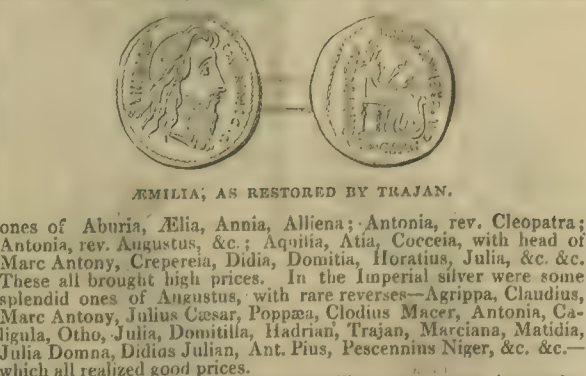
for its extreme rarity, is the second only which has been sold in this country; the first fetched the sum of £125, and the present one, after severe competition, realised 41 guineas. A specimen of the same medallion was added to the collection at the British Museum three years ago. Several others were fine, as Metapontum, Velia, Croton, Panormus, Ænus, Ægina, of which we have given an illustration, with the tortoise on the obverse, and the indented squares on the reverse.



The Roman weights attracted great attention: they consisted of the *As* and its various parts, and the sesterius. The *As* (from *Æs*, a piece of copper or brass) was originally of copper or mixed metal, and weighed twelve unciae or ounces. The first coinage of the "*As*," as money, took place about B.C. 587. The one we have chosen for illustration has on the obverse the head of Janus, and on the reverse the prow of a ship, denoting that Saturn arrived in Italy by sea. The "*As*" was divided in parts, as the *Semis*, the *Quincunx*, the *Triens*.



pina, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Marciana, Hadrian, &c. &c. In the Roman Consular silver, were many fine and well-preserved specimens, of the various families. Amongst which we may note the coin of Æmilia, as restored by Trajan, which we have engraved; it is in fine preservation, and very rare. There were likewise some fine



ones of Aburia, Ælia, Annia, Alliena; Antonia, rev. Cleopatra; Antonia, rev. Augustus, &c.; Aquilia, Atia, Coecilia, with head of Marc Antony, Crepereia, Didia, Domitia, Horatia, Julia, &c. &c. These all brought high prices. In the Imperial silver were some splendid ones of Augustus, with rare reverses—Agrippa, Claudius, Marc Antony, Julius Caesar, Poppæa, Clodius Macer, Antonia, Calpurnia, Otho, Julia, Domitilla, Hadrian, Trajan, Marciana, Matidia, Julia Domna, Didias Julian, Ant. Pius, Pescennius Niger, &c. &c.—which all realized good prices. In the series of Roman silver medallions were many interesting specimens, which sold well. The Imperial gold and the Consular gold were splendid, and formed one of the most important attractions in the catalogue. They contained amongst the rest, fine ones of Junia, Arria, Cestia, Cornelia, Claudia, Domitia, Musidia, Servilia, Brutus, Vibia, Julius Caesar; Pompey, obv. head of the Emperor, MAG. PIVS. IMP., enclosed within an oak wreath, rev. the heads of Pompey and Cræsus facing each other, extremely rare, and in the finest state of preservation; Marc Antony, Augustus, &c. This series sold at from sixteen to forty guineas each. Among the bronze Contorniates, were good specimens of Alexander, Augustus, Nero, &c. There were likewise some fine Paduans.

The sale of this collection, although we may feel regret at its being distributed, cannot fail to promote in a great degree the study of history and the various departments of the arts and sciences. The great attendance of celebrated collectors, antiquaries, and amateurs, both of our own country, and from foreign empires, showed the great degree of interest attached to the sale; and the competition and consequent high prices of several of the lots lead us to anticipate a favourable close. The first day's sale realized between £700 and £800; and the portion now under sale will not terminate until next Monday.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.



NEW ZEALAND DINNER.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

Several circumstances have occurred of late to render the position of New Zealand a subject of pressing interest and importance. We perceive by the Report presented by the Committee of the New Zealand Society, to a meeting of the members on the 6th inst., that, very shortly, Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, will inquire of the Colonial Secretary what means have been used to settle the disputed questions in the colony, and whether an efficient military force will be supplied for its protection. The Society have also lately received from the colony a letter from the town-clerk of Wellington, enclosing a petition, in duplicate, to the two houses of Parliament, and requesting that these should be entrusted to members of the Legislature for presentation. The petition set forth the critical position in which the settlers were placed, in consequence of the state of feeling existing between the natives and the British residents, and dwelt also

be afforded them, and means taken finally to determine all disputed titles to land in the colony between the natives and the Crown.

A deputation of the Aborigines Protection Society have also had an interview with Lord Stanley at the Colonial Office, to present a memorial on the subject of the aborigines generally, and with special reference to those of New Zealand. Piri Kaw-an, a New Zealand chief, accompanied the deputation.

A meeting of the shareholders of the New Zealand Company was held on Saturday last, when a report was read, stating that the Directors had been compelled to suspend entirely the proceedings of the Company as a colonizing body; and they made representations to her Majesty's Government of the actual state of their affairs, in the hope that some arrangement may be made for the restoration of public confidence, both here and in New Zealand; the Directors then adjourned for a fortnight, to await the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The report calls attention to the fact that the New Zealand Company have been engaged for five years in forming settlements, whose population now exceeds 10,000 souls, at a cost of above £500,000, (besides a much larger outlay by the settlers themselves), but that its title to land is yet unsecured by the grant of a single acre from the Crown.

We are persuaded, therefore, that the annexed Notes and Illustrations, from a Correspondent, for some time resident in New Zealand, will be received as well-timed.

The three annexed engravings are from coloured sketches, made by our Correspondent during his recent sojourn in the colony.

The islands of New Zealand, situated between the 34th and 48th degrees of south latitude, are distant in an easterly direction about 1200 miles from Sydney, New South Wales. The country partakes of a mountainous character generally; a few volcanos, both active and extinct, rear their peaked summits in the northern island; whilst in the southern, a vast range of mountains, capped with snow, traverses its whole length. A comparatively low and fertile tract extends from the base of Mount Egmont to the sea, forming a rounded promontory, the N.W. aspect of which has been selected for the colony of New Plymouth. An extensive level district, covered with grass, has also been found in the Southern Island, reaching along the coast from Kai-kora, or Lookers-on, to a great distance southward, containing Port Cooper, the site of the intended Scotch Settlement, New Edinburgh. With these exceptions, the land mostly available for cultivation is found on the sides of hills when not too steep; in narrow valleys, and strips of alluvial deposit by the sides, and at the embouchure of rivers, few of which are navigable.

There is some difficulty in giving what may be considered a general description of the natives; they being at present in a state of transition from barbarism and hereditary love of war, to peace and the arts of civilized life. Tribes exist in the interior, which, from their little intercourse with Europeans, remain in a savage state; others have, by the exertions of missionaries, experienced a complete change in their habits and disposition. Some are so far educated as to correspond by letters with their distant friends. Here and there, however, linger some old chiefs, whose early habits of warfare and cannibalism have left dispositions of a dangerous character, as was instanced in the late unfortunate affray and massacre at Wairoa.

The New Zealanders cultivate their gardens with care and neatness, the principal products being maize, potatoes, and water melons. Pigs are domesticated, and taken almost as much care of as the children, yet are seldom used as an article of food, excepting at feasts, fish being daily eaten by those who reside near the coasts. It was denied by Mr. Yates that any freshwater fish existed; an error which probably arose from their being caught only by night. The rising generation neglect the "tattu," because the "pahkia," or white man, does not practise it. They imitate the English as far as they can, are very clever at a bargain, and evince a decided preference for European articles of dress. Many ludicrous mistakes were at first made from their ignorance of the use of our garments, such as putting on a shirt as a pair of trousers, tying trousers by the legs round the neck, &c. The canoes are made of various lengths, with the head generally carved grotesquely. Those used for fishing will carry from 10 to 30 men, whereas some old war-canoes are double, and carry with ease more than 100 persons.

There are at present four English colonies, and one French (Akaroa), in New Zealand.

1st. Auckland, the capital, situated in the harbour of Waitemata, North Island, was founded by Governor Hobson, in 1840. It enjoys a delightful climate, and may contain about 3000 inhabitants. Wood is rather scarce; and the soil in the neighbourhood is a stiff clay, principally covered with fern.

2nd. Wellington, in Port Nicholson, was commenced under the superintendence of Colonel Wakefield, in 1839. The harbour is land-locked and capacious; but subject, like every portion of Cook's Strait, to sudden and violent gales, which blow for days together, changing suddenly from the N.W. to S.E., and vice versa. Mountains surround Port Nicholson, and offer little temptation to the agriculturist; but where the vale of the Hutt is not subject to inundation, some rich land has been cultivated. Cattle, however, manage not only to exist, but to get fat, in places where it would be deemed an impossibility.

3rd. New Plymouth was commenced in 1841, and is situated in Taranaki, which has been called by the natives, the garden of New Zealand. Here there is only a roadstead, open to the N.W. winds, which, however, do not blow "home." Moorings have been laid down for the accommodation of ships. The natives are very few, the country having been almost depopulated by war about nine years since. The soil is good, comprising both fern and timber land;

and the district is tolerably sheltered by Mount Egmont from the S.E. winds. The settlers having turned their attention almost entirely to agriculture, are in advance of the other settlements.

4th. Nelson, situated at the bottom of Blind Bay (Tasman's Gulf), on "Nelson Haven," was commenced early in 1842. This settlement was progressing favourably under the superintendence of the late lamented Captain Wakefield, but the available land in the neighbourhood of the town is not so extensive as was at first stated.

These are the three Company's settlements, and contain from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. English are also found scattered along the coasts, many having intermarried with the natives.

The French settlement at Akaroa is small; having a good harbour, it is much resorted to by whalers. The climate of New Zealand is temperate and one of the healthiest in the world. The temperature in the summer rarely exceeds 75 degrees; in the winter it is generally from 55 degrees to 60 degrees, at noon. The winds are constantly on the move, often violently. White frosts occur in the winter, but are soon dispelled by the rising sun. Shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt, but they have done no damage. There is never a deficiency of rain, and the whole country is well watered.

The soil is generally thin, probably from the trees being evergreens, and not shedding their leaves periodically in a mass. It is capable of producing everything that is grown, from the south of France to the north of Scotland. There are no snakes nor indigenous animals; a small species of mosquito is plentiful in the woods only, and an irritating minute sand-fly teases you everywhere, except in the Bay of Islands. The birds are delightful songsters, commencing before day-break and continuing to after sunrise. There are parrots, pigeons, and wild ducks, and numerous sea-birds frequent the coasts.



ROSE, A NEW ZEALANDER.

The exports are at present flax (*Phormium Tenax*), potatoes, and whale-oil, to which will no doubt shortly be added pork, and perhaps corn, when a scarcity exists in Australia. The government is administered by a Governor (Captain Fitzroy) and a Legislative Council, partly elected by the Governor, and partly composed of the officers under the Crown.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG HIBERNIA.

The sketch represents the brig Hibernia, as she lay in the channel, on Tuesday morning last, at low water. The details of the catastrophe are as follows:—

On Monday afternoon whilst the Hibernia, of Dover, was proceeding up the channel entrance of the Middlesbro'-on-Tees dock, she grounded on the south shore—and about eight o'clock, in consequence of the steep nature of the bank, she fell over, and the crew had



DESTRUCTION OF "THE HIBERNIA," MIDDLESBRO' DOCK.

to leave her. At ten o'clock, it was discovered that the vessel was on fire, and that the fire had obtained so much hold that it was impossible to save her. The fire is supposed to have originated from the fore-castle stove or lamp; at midnight the flames were at the greatest height. At the time our sketch was taken the decks were completely burnt away, and the vessel is a mere shell.



NEW ZEALAND WAR DANCE.

upon the claims which the population of Cook's Straits, who had contributed nearly £30,000 to the support of the official settlement of Auckland, had upon the sympathy and assistance of the Government; and concluded by praying that an adequate protection should

MDLLE. FAVANTI.

"What's in a name?" says Shakspeare. We reply, "every thing." Favanti hath a sweet sound—it is far more musical than Edwards! But does it make the song the sweeter, or would Rubini lose his voice, if a fortune were left to him on condition of his taking the name of SMITH? Alas! for fashion! Had the lady above mentioned married an Italian gentleman, we should not have been surprised to see her announced as Mdme. Favanti, just as Emma Howson was called Mdme. Albertazzi; but to see Mademoiselle Favanti in the



MDLLE. FAVANTI.

place of Miss Edwards, (formerly, we believe, of our Royal Academy) rather puzzles and perplexes us. Be this as it may, the lady is a vocalist of most extraordinary powers, and has had a brilliant success in Italy. Her voice possesses prodigious volume and depth, and will have full scope to exhibit its powers in the part selected for her *début*. It is curious to remark that *La Cenerentola* has been chosen by two or three English vocalists on their return from a successful continental trip: Mdme. Albertazzi, for instance, Mrs. A. Shaw, &c.

M. DUPREZ.—The public are rapidly hastening towards a just estimation of this great artist's consummate skill, every night of his performance proving to be more and more appreciated. The test of this is, that Donizetti's opera of "The Favourite" is postponed until Monday next, such is the great attraction of "Guillaume Tell."

PARIS.—A new tenor, M. Mengis, has made his *début* at the Opera Comique, in the rôle of the *Dauphin*, in the doubtfully esteemed opera of "Charles VI.," with considerable success.

MR. J. L. HATTON.—It will be gratifying to all liberal and cosmopolite lovers of music, to learn that this clever composer (our compatriot) has produced his opera of "Pascal Bruno" at Vienna, for the benefit of the great Staudigl, with complete success. At the conclusion of the piece he was loudly called for, and was led on by Lutzer and Staudigl, to meet the enthusiastic congratulations of a numerous and judicious audience.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening last, Herold's opera of "Zampa," originally produced at the Opera Comique, in Paris, and of course in French, was presented in an Italian garb, which did not sit gracefully upon any of the Italian representatives, not even upon the talented and versatile Persiani. They either would not, or could not, sing the French music. The overture, by the way, the best composition of the opera, was admirably performed, and warmly encored. Persiani, in many instances "deposuit radios," and sang in a purely simple style. In the ballad "Colà nel suol d' Etruria," she proved that she could effect as much by artless simplicity (or rather *ars celandi artem*) as she generally does by the florid display of her volant and most obedient voice; her true expression amply atoned for the absence of her unrivalled power of ornament, and proved that, after all,

"Beauty unadorn'd is adorn'd the most."

Her duet in the second act with Corelli (who by-the-by is a singer of no ordinary merit), "Nil Videre," was loudly and deservedly encored. Fornasari was expected to have personated the hero of the opera, but through indisposition of some kind or other, the arduous

task devolved upon a *débutant*, an "infelix avis, febiliter gemens," with the misnomer of Felice, for he was anything but happy in his personation of the reckless Don Juan-like part of Zampa. He too was labouring under evident indisposition, but occasionally gave proofs that he could do better things. The comic parts of *Rita* and *Danielle* were ably sustained by Mdle. Bellini and Signor F. Lablache.

To those who have accustomed their ears to the florid strains of the modern Italian school, this opera may probably seem heavy and dull; but there is an union between its melody and harmony combined with the sentiment which they both have to illustrate, that is not often to be found in the generic style, that is now, alas! so much in vogue. Music at one time was an echo to the sense—now she is made to pipe the same lilt to a funeral or a marriage feast: Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is an instance.

Herold is of too good a school to be vulgarly popular; we may call him, in his art, the grandson of Gluck, an immortal composer, who after all is but known to a few, but which few will send down his glorious name to all distinguishing posterity. Who that ever heard it can forget the beautiful "Je pars demain," in Herold's opera of "Marie." The very soul of tenderness pervades it. His style is rather comprehensive than hybrid, it is a happy amalgamation of French (his native), German, and Italian; the peculiarities of each being artistically and poetically seized upon and appropriated in a novel shape.

It is a subject of deep regret that such an ornament to Music's shrine should have been so early taken from it, and laid untimely "in cold obstruction."

Herold was a man devoted to his art, but doomed, like many others of greater pretensions, to the alternate receptions of applause and censure, triumph and failure. He produced many operas in his time, in Italy, Germany, and France; and concluded a short life of repeated disappointments at the age of forty.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—TAMING OF THE SHREW.

The revival of this curiosity of dramatic construction in its original form was a hazardous experiment in these days, when the scenic display of the painter, the gorgeous costumes of the taylor—the clever tricks of the machinist, and a story told in Pantomime, intermixed with graceful dancing, together with an inconveniently crowded stage, are the "artes et insidias" by which a manager can hope for public patronage. It proved successful, nevertheless, and shews that the mere gew-gaw accessories of the stage are not necessary when there is the "mens divinior poeta" present. None but the genius of Shakspeare could entertain an audience through so many scenes undiversified by anything but the Proteus wit of the immortal Swan of Avon. The said wit, however, is often coarse and puerile, with miserable plays upon words, but ever and anon comes a passage of transcendent intellect and knowledge of humanity. The Induction (which no doubt gave birth to the plot of "The Devil to Pay," in which Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Davison were so great in the part of *Nell*) was represented for first time in our days, and most admirably, too, particularly the part of *Christopher Sly*, which was personated "ad unguem" by Strickland, for as

"The thirsty earth soaks up the rain,
And drinks, and gapes for drink again,"

so did the tinker of his embodiment, "a thirsty soul" too,

"Accept the challenge and embrace the bowl."

As to the "getting up" of the piece nothing could have been better. Scenery there was not, but its absence was not missed in the general effect produced by some excellent acting. Mrs. Nisbett was by far the best *Katherina* (as the bills call her) that we have ever seen. A word or two here relative to the change in the spelling of the names of the *dramatis personæ*. *Petrucio* is certainly more consonant with the general pronunciation than *Petruchio*, in which the *ch* would be hard; but why retain *Katherina*, which in two instances is anti-Italian?

Webster played in some of the boisterous scenes of the comedy with great spirit, but, to use a vulgar saying, he cowed rather than humbled the saucy *Kate*: there was more of the rude tyrant than the haughty gentleman about him. Mrs. Nisbett gave a new phase to the character of *Kate*; she did not suddenly sink into the abject slave of her husband's whim, but now and then broke out into short ebullitions of the hasty temper she was wont to indulge in. Her softening down to gentleness was "fine by degrees" and her irascibility "beautifully less." In short, as we have before said, her *Kate* was the best we have ever seen, for through the veil of the termagant the lady was still visible.

Miss Julia Bennett as *Bianca*, "walked in beauty," for she had little else to do. The rest of the *dramatis personæ* remain in the *statu quo* of their respectability. By the way, it cannot be a great treat for Strickland and his fair attendants (one standing all the while) to remain on the stage, or one side of the proscenium, or before the public. It is true the interval between the supposed acts is very short, but it is a pity that *Sly* could not have been allowed to indulge in a running commentary upon what he "doubly sees," which would be a great relief to the monotony of the scene. The *tout ensemble* is excellent in the extreme, and proves that the lessee, or proprietor, which ever he may be, is a man of most judicious management and speculation. The scene which precedes the drama is not in the happiest manner of Marshall—it is too *clay-y*—and the Shaksperian overture is a sorry medley of tunes that have been huddled together most clumsily. It is said in the bills to be the composition (?) of Sir H. R. Bishop; if so, we are sorry for it.

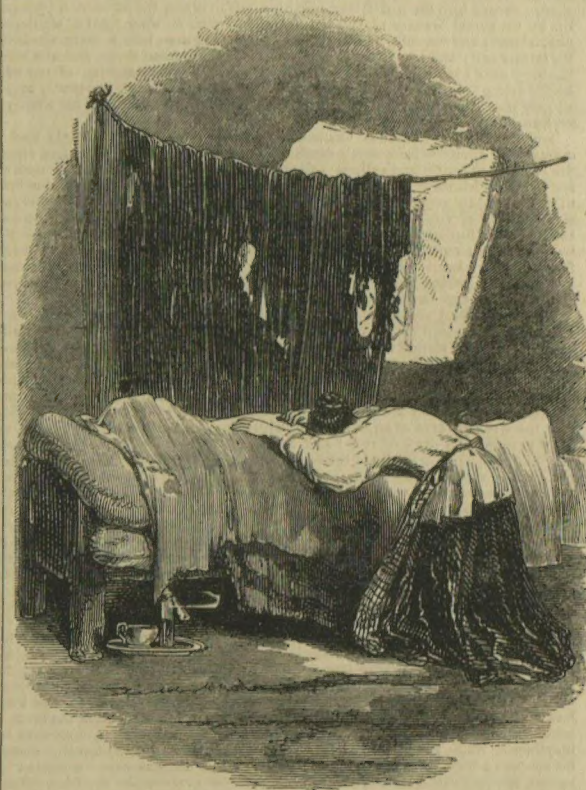
The whole revival, however, is got up in good spirit, and evinces much taste and veneration on the part of the liberal manager for the true and legitimate drama.

THE
MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

By MISS PARDOE.

BITTERLY again did she reproach herself on the morrow, when, contrary to his usual habit of restlessness, which prompted him to quit his bed at dawn, as his unhappy child resumed her labour, he lay speechless and supine, with closed eyes and motionless hands, and even put away with a deprecatory gesture the food which she tendered, and which he habitually devoured with greediness. The day wore on, and still he retained the same quiet position, seeking no amusement betraying no uneasiness; and a vague terror grew upon Aline. Might this be only a new phase of his disorder? or could it be the precursor of approaching death? Had cold and hunger indeed done their work? or must she prepare herself for some great, and it might be, terrible change, in the nature of his malady? Suddenly a frightful thought grew upon her, an apprehension too horrible for contemplation, and she almost shrieked aloud as she asked herself whether she had ever heard or read of an instance in which harmless idiocy had grown into madness—raving, delirious, frantic madness, ruthless alike towards others, and towards itself. Providentially for Aline she could remember no such appalling precedent; but let not the reader be deceived; it was not for herself that she feared, even in the first moment of her terror; her sole dread was lest their stern landlady should thrust them out, lest the strong hand of power would be stretched out, and that she should be separated for ever from her beloved and unhappy father.

Nearly the day wore on. Aline dared not abandon her work, even to devote herself wholly to her parent, but she drew her stool close to his bedside; and, as she pursued her cruel task, strove to arouse him into partial consciousness, and to encourage him to converse. Again and again she proffered to him the morsel of bread and the draught of water which should have been his morning meal; he repulsed both with a silent gesture; and the habitually garrulous and restless idiot still remained motionless and speechless upon his wretched couch. And thus the hours sped by; and down fell the shades of evening, rendered more dense and dreary by a furious storm of rain, which was driven violently against their solitary window by the fitful gusts of wind. The crazy casement shivered and rattled in its ill-fitting frame; and Aline, compelled by the darkness to lay aside her task, covered still more closely beside her father's bed, as she pressed her cold hands over her throbbing temples and aching eyes. Light she had none, for she had exhausted her last rushlight on the previous night, in the vain hope of completing the shirt upon which she was then working, before she retired to rest; but to her this was no deprivation; it was rather a happiness to shut out the



misery by which she was surrounded; and so she sat there in the cold darkness keeping her dreary watch over her idiot-father; shrinking alike from her memories of the past, and from her forebodings for the future; and striving to make the present all in all, and to offer up her prayer of thankfulness that they were in possession of sufficient food for the morrow.

She was suddenly and strangely aroused from her reverie by the voice of her father, not uttering the jibbering and meaningless sounds to which she had now become so painfully accustomed, but full, and free, and melodious, as she remembered it to have been in their days of happiness; and a solemn feeling of awe stole over her as she listened, without daring to interrupt the stream of his discourse.

"Give her to me," he said earnestly, "and young, pure, and beautiful as she is, I will deserve her. Come to us in England. If you seek gold, I will pour it into your lap in a Danaë-like shower: gold is to me what the beach-sand is to the ocean—a thing of no account—a toy to dally with, to cast forth upon the world; and then to draw back into the vortex of my own power. despise gold for its own sake; I have always done so; but I will learn to love it, if this mammon-worship will secure her happiness." And then his wandering fancy abruptly changed its direction; and he spread forth his emaciated hands as if in courteous greeting, as he said in the bland accent of kindness, "Nay, nay; cheer up, my young friend; merit and genius must always ultimately make their way, even in this work-a-day world. Let me hear no more such dark forebodings. It is easy to talk of starvation; but believe me when I tell you that it is a mere chimera. It is impossible to starve in London—"

Aline shuddered as she listened.

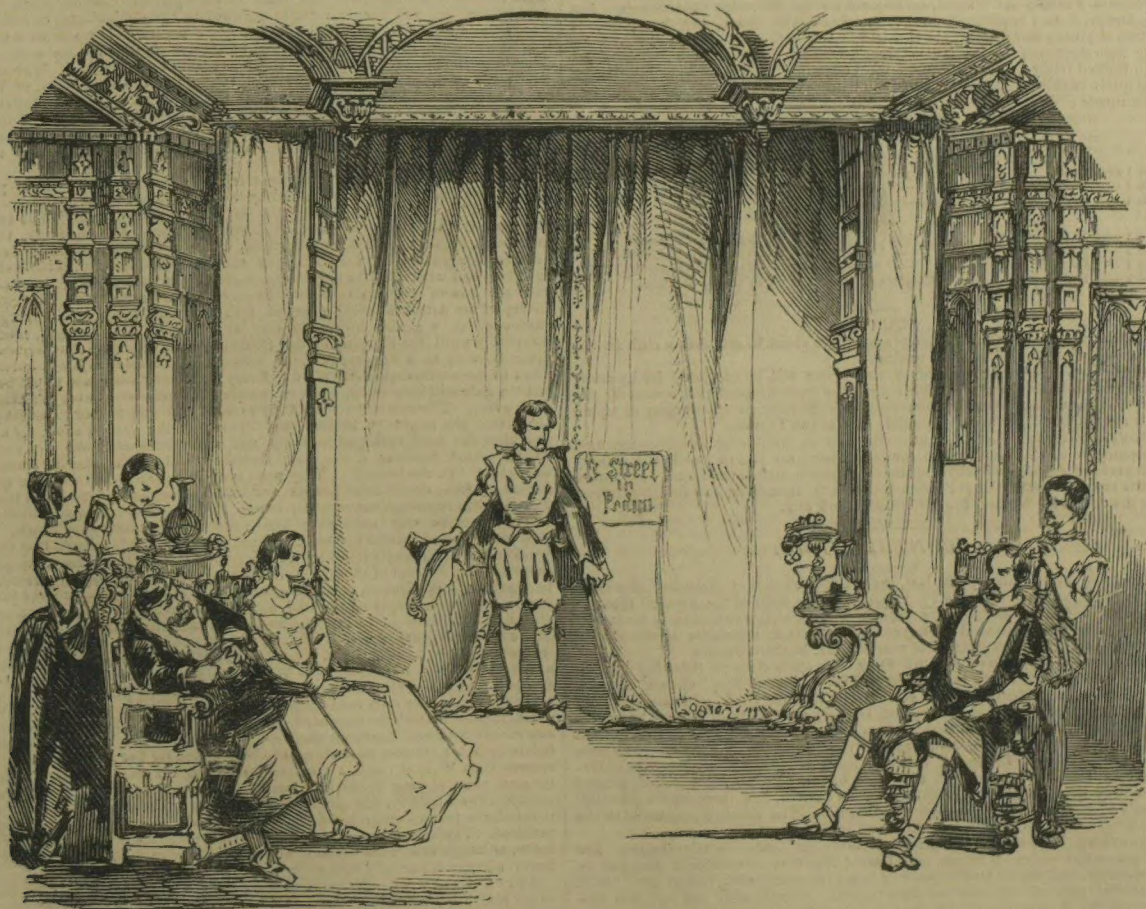
"Come," resumed the bland voice, "you shall paint two pictures for my gallery; and, in order to change the current of your gloomy fancies, the one shall be the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, surrounded by all her costly offerings; and the other, the Payment of the Tribute-money to Cæsar. Do not be niggardly in its amount; and I will deal with you, on their completion, in just proportion to your own liberality."

Oh! it was very terrible to that young girl to sit there, amid storm and darkness, worn down with toil, and sick with famine, and to listen to words like these, which brought vividly before her a period that she struggled to forget, lest its memory should overthrow her reason; and yet there was a strange charm in the harmonious modulations of the accustomed and beloved voice which was pouring out this tide of idle words. After a while, there was once more a short pause, and then again the silence was broken by a new fantasy.

"Gold! I must have gold! It is for my child—for Aline. She shall be a bride for the proudest noble in the land. Will not that lovely forehead grace a ducal coronet? Do you hear? I must have gold! It shall be all hers—when I am dead. I cannot give her all till I am dead. There is a strange attraction in the yellow, bold-faced metal; I never thought to love it as I do. I will have no argument: nothing but gold—gold. Aline will lay us side by side in a stately sepulchre. She will not heed its cost, for the mine is bottomless, and all its sides are ore. Who bids me buy a peerage? That, indeed, were empty, tawdry vanity! No, no; I will die as I have lived, plain Arthur Freeling—a honest naïve, it may be, that is destiny—but an untitled commoner, proud of the homeliest name I leave behind me."

"Heaven sustain me!" murmured Aline, as she strove to still her suffocating sobs. "Will this fearful night never end?"

"My darling Aline! my sweet daughter!" pursued the unconscious speaker "come, and let us gaze together on the beauties of the starry heavens. Is not



SCENE FROM "TAMING THE SHREW," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Since Monday, several fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place up to our market, and the steady daily sale, exhibited a full average number of samples. Even the finest qualities met a very dull sale, and prices had a downward tendency. There were no buyers of foreign wheat except on lower terms. The supply of barley was not large, yet the sale for it was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Malt sold at a decline of 1s per quarter. The demand for oats, beans, peas, and flour was extremely inactive.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4270; barley, 4140; oats, 1410 quarters. Irish: oats, 1280 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1440; barley, 630; oats, 760 quarters. Four, 2970 sacks. Malt, 5660 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 53s; ditto white, 53s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 50s to 58s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malt, 24s to 28s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe seed, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 25s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; mangle, 31s to 33s; white, 22s to 25s; boilers, 24s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 35 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 45s to 55s; Danzig, red, 50s to 62s; white, 60s to 65s. In bond.—Barley, 15s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 3s to 25s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary and rapped seed are very dull on sale, at barely late rates. In other kinds of seeds only a limited business is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 35s; crushed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 13s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 14s to 16s per bushel; English rapped seed, new, 42s to 46s per last of ten quarters; Lined casks, English, 42s to 46s per 1000; rapped casks, 42s to 46s per 1000 per ton; canary, 50s to 60s per quarter.

Break.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 56s 3d; barley, 33s 3d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 35s 8d; beans 31s 3d; peas, 31s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 54s 11d; barley, 33s 5d; oats, 19s 8d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 30s 7d; peas, 31s 1d.

Duties.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 5s; oats, 7s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—The increased arrivals of this article have caused the demand for it to rule heavy, yet no variation can be noticed in prices. A public sale of 788 packages of Assam tea, is appointed for the 2nd proximo. The deliveries during the present year show an improvement over those at the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—Some very extensive imports of most kinds of sugar have been reported this week, and which have caused considerable flatness to prevail in the market, and prices have declined from 6d to 1s per cwt. In the refined market, standard lumps may be purchased at 70s, bonded crushed 26s per cwt.

Coffee.—The speculation noticed some time since in Ceylon coffee has much subsided, good ordinary being now only 65s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are dull, at barely late rates.

Cocoa.—Foreign is very dull on sale, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Rice.—At public sales, Bengal produced 10s to 10s 8d per ton broken white, and 9s to 9s 6d for sea damaged.

Rum.—A good demand exists for all kinds of rum, and the late advance in prices is well supported. Proof Lewards are 2s 2d to 2s 3d per gallon.

Indigo.—This market is very fine, with a good business doing. The next quarterly sale will amount to about 2600 chests.

Provisions.—For Irish butter, the demand is active, at a trifling improvement in value. Carlowas are worth 8s to 9s; Cork, 7s to 7s 6d; and Waterford, 6s to 7s per cwt.

The bacon market is active, at rather enhanced rates; prime singed sides producing 40s to 44s per cwt. Lard is again in 2s per cwt. dearer. Bladder is selling at 4s to 6s; and kegs, 4s to 5s. Hams are in better request. Irish, at 5s to 7s; and Yorkshire, 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. The best Dutch butter is worth 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

Tallow.—This market is very fine. P.T.C. on the spot is worth 40s 6d to 41s per cwt. For forward delivery but little is doing.

Coals.—Adair's 14s 6d; Holywell Main, 17s; New Tansfield, 14s 6d; Townley, 15s; Wylam, 15s; Hilda, 16s 3d; Pemberton, 16s 3d; Caradoc, 20s 6d; South Durham, 17s per ton.

Hops.—The supply of hops being extremely small, the business doing is comparatively limited; yet the market must be considered steady, on the following terms:—East Kent, in pockets, 46s 0d to 46s 16s; Mid Kent, 46s 12s to 46s 10s; East Kent, 46s 15s to 46s 0s; Choice ditto, 46s to 46s 10s; Sussex ditto, 46s to 46s 10s; Farnham, 46s 15s to 46s 10s; Mid Kent bags, 46s 15s to 46s 10s, per cwt.

Wool.—A large business is doing in both English and foreign wools, at prices fully equal to the late advance.

Potatoes.—The best qualities move off steadily, at from 70s to 80s; but other kinds are worth only from 50s to 65s per ton. The arrivals continue seasonably good.

Smithfield.—This market has been somewhat inactive since our last, and the quotations of beef have suffered an abatement of 2d per 8lb. Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; lamb, 5s to 6s; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4d per 8lb., to sink the scale.

Smithfield.—Our market to-day was somewhat extensively supplied with beasts, nearly 300 of which came fresh to hand by steamers from Scotland, owing to which, and the attendance of buyers, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at barely wharf prices. Prime old Downs readily produced previous rates, but those of other breeds had a downward tendency. The lamb trade was equally little, and their currencies had a downward tendency. The mutton trade was on the whole, steady, without alteration in prices, with about an average time of year supply on offer. Calves moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Pigs were unaltered in value. Milch cows sold at £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the scale.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality 40, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime 30s, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; prime 4s 4d to 4s 10d; small calves, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; small pigs, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; small 3s 4d to 3s 8d; small 3s 8d to 4s 4d; small 4s 4d to 4s 8d; small 4s 8d to 5s 4d; small 5s 4d to 5s 8d; small 5s 8d to 6s 4d; small 6s 4d to 6s 8d; small 6s 8d to 7s 4d; small 7s 4d to 7s 8d; small 7s 8d to 8s 4d; small 8s 4d to 8s 8d; small 8s 8d to 9s 4d; small 9s 4d to 9s 8d; small 9s 8d to 10s 4d; small 10s 4d to 10s 8d; small 10s 8d to 11s 4d; small 11s 4d to 11s 8d; small 11s 8d to 12s 4d; small 12s 4d to 12s 8d; small 12s 8d to 13s 4d; small 13s 4d to 13s 8d; small 13s 8d to 14s 4d; small 14s 4d to 14s 8d; small 14s 8d to 15s 4d; small 15s 4d to 15s 8d; small 15s 8d to 16s 4d; small 16s 4d to 16s 8d; small 16s 8d to 17s 4d; small 17s 4d to 17s 8d; small 17s 8d to 18s 4d; small 18s 4d to 18s 8d; small 18s 8d to 19s 4d; small 19s 4d to 19s 8d; small 19s 8d to 20s 4d; small 20s 4d to 20s 8d; small 20s 8d to 21s 4d; small 21s 4d to 21s 8d; small 21s 8d to 22s 4d; small 22s 4d to 22s 8d; small 22s 8d to 23s 4d; small 23s 4d to 23s 8d; small 23s 8d to 24s 4d; small 24s 4d to 24s 8d; small 24s 8d to 25s 4d; small 25s 4d to 25s 8d; small 25s 8d to 26s 4d; small 26s 4d to 26s 8d; small 26s 8d to 27s 4d; small 27s 4d to 27s 8d; small 27s 8d to 28s 4d; small 28s 4d to 28s 8d; small 28s 8d to 29s 4d; small 29s 4d to 29s 8d; small 29s 8d to 30s 4d; small 30s 4d to 30s 8d; small 30s 8d to 31s 4d; small 31s 4d to 31s 8d; small 31s 8d to 32s 4d; small 32s 4d to 32s 8d; small 32s 8d to 33s 4d; small 33s 4d to 33s 8d; small 33s 8d to 34s 4d; small 34s 4d to 34s 8d; small 34s 8d to 35s 4d; small 35s 4d to 35s 8d; small 35s 8d to 36s 4d; small 36s 4d to 36s 8d; small 36s 8d to 37s 4d; small 37s 4d to 37s 8d; small 37s 8d to 38s 4d; small 38s 4d to 38s 8d; small 38s 8d to 39s 4d; small 39s 4d to 39s 8d; small 39s 8d to 40s 4d; small 40s 4d to 40s 8d; small 40s 8d to 41s 4d; small 41s 4d to 41s 8d; small 41s 8d to 42s 4d; small 42s 4d to 42s 8d; small 42s 8d to 43s 4d; small 43s 4d to 43s 8d; small 43s 8d to 44s 4d; small 44s 4d to 44s 8d; small 44s 8d to 45s 4d; small 45s 4d to 45s 8d; small 45s 8d to 46s 4d; small 46s 4d to 46s 8d; small 46s 8d to 47s 4d; small 47s 4d to 47s 8d; small 47s 8d to 48s 4d; small 48s 4d to 48s 8d; small 48s 8d to 49s 4d; small 49s 4d to 49s 8d; small 49s 8d to 50s 4d; small 50s 4d to 50s 8d; small 50s 8d to 51s 4d; small 51s 4d to 51s 8d; small 51s 8d to 52s 4d; small 52s 4d to 52s 8d; small 52s 8d to 53s 4d; small 53s 4d to 53s 8d; small 53s 8d to 54s 4d; small 54s 4d to 54s 8d; small 54s 8d to 55s 4d; small 55s 4d to 55s 8d; small 55s 8d to 56s 4d; small 56s 4d to 56s 8d; small 56s 8d to 57s 4d; small 57s 4d to 57s 8d; small 57s 8d to 58s 4d; small 58s 4d to 58s 8d; small 58s 8d to 59s 4d; small 59s 4d to 59s 8d; small 59s 8d to 60s 4d; small 60s 4d to 60s 8d; small 60s 8d to 61s 4d; small 61s 4d to 61s 8d; small 61s 8d to 62s 4d; small 62s 4d to 62s 8d; small 62s 8d to 63s 4d; small 63s 4d to 63s 8d; small 63s 8d to 64s 4d; small 64s 4d to 64s 8d; small 64s 8d to 65s 4d; small 65s 4d to 65s 8d; small 65s 8d to 66s 4d; small 66s 4d to 66s 8d; small 66s 8d to 67s 4d; small 67s 4d to 67s 8d; small 67s 8d to 68s 4d; small 68s 4d to 68s 8d; small 68s 8d to 69s 4d; small 69s 4d to 69s 8d; small 69s 8d to 70s 4d; small 70s 4d to 70s 8d; small 70s 8d to 71s 4d; small 71s 4d to 71s 8d; small 71s 8d to 72s 4d; small 72s 4d to 72s 8d; small 72s 8d to 73s 4d; small 73s 4d to 73s 8d; small 73s 8d to 74s 4d; small 74s 4d to 74s 8d; small 74s 8d to 75s 4d; small 75s 4d to 75s 8d; small 75s 8d to 76s 4d; small 76s 4d to 76s 8d; small 76s 8d to 77s 4d; small 77s 4d to 77s 8d; small 77s 8d to 78s 4d; small 78s 4d to 78s 8d; small 78s 8d to 79s 4d; small 79s 4d to 79s 8d; small 79s 8d to 80s 4d; small 80s 4d to 80s 8d; small 80s 8d to 81s 4d; small 81s 4d to 81s 8d; small 81s 8d to 82s 4d; small 82s 4d to 82s 8d; small 82s 8d to 83s 4d; small 83s 4d to 83s 8d; small 83s 8d to 84s 4d; small 84s 4d to 84s 8d; small 84s 8d to 85s 4d; small 85s 4d to 85s 8d; small 85s 8d to 86s 4d; small 86s 4d to 86s 8d; small 86s 8d to 87s 4d; small 87s 4d to 87s 8d; small 87s 8d to 88s 4d; small 88s 4d to 88s 8d; small 88s 8d to 89s 4d; small 89s 4d to 89s 8d; small 89s 8d to 90s 4d; small 90s 4d to 90s 8d; small 90s 8d to 91s 4d; small 91s 4d to 91s 8d; small 91s 8d to 92s 4d; small 92s 4d to 92s 8d; small 92s 8d to 93s 4d; small 93s 4d to 93s 8d; small 93s 8d to 94s 4d; small 94s 4d to 94s 8d; small 94s 8d to 95s 4d; small 95s 4d to 95s 8d; small 95s 8d to 96s 4d; small 96s 4d to 96s 8d; small 96s 8d to 97s 4d; small 97s 4d to 97s 8d; small 97s 8d to 98s 4d; small 98s 4d to 98s 8d; small 98s 8d to 99s 4d; small 99s 4d to 99s 8d; small 99s 8d to 100s 4d; small 100s 4d to 100s 8d; small 100s 8d to 101s 4d; small 101s 4d to 101s 8d; small 101s 8d to 102s 4d; small 102s 4d to 102s 8d; small 102s 8d to 103s 4d; small 103s 4d to 103s 8d; small 103s 8d to 104s 4d; small 104s 4d to 104s 8d; small 104s 8d to 105s 4d; small 105s 4d to 105s 8d; small 105s 8d to 106s 4d; small 106s 4d to 106s 8d; small 106s 8d to 107s 4d; small 107s 4d to 107s 8d; small 107s 8d to 108s 4d; small 108s 4d to 108s 8d; small 108s 8d to 109s 4d; small 109s 4d to 109s 8d; small 109s 8d to 110s 4d; small 110s 4d to 110s 8d; small 110s 8d to 111s 4d; small 111s 4d to 111s 8d; small 111s 8d to 112s 4d; small 112s 4d to 112s 8d; small 112s 8d to 113s 4d; small 113s 4d to 113s 8d; small 113s 8d to 114s 4d; small 114s 4d to 114s 8d; small 114s 8d to 115s 4d; small 115s 4d to 115s 8d; small 115s 8d to 116s 4d; small 116s 4d to 116s 8d; small 116s 8d to 117s 4d; small 117s 4d to 117s 8d; small 117s 8d to 118s 4d; small 118s 4d to 118s 8d; small 118s 8d to 119s 4d; small 119s 4d to 119s 8d; small 119s 8d to 120s 4d; small 120s 4d to 120s 8d; small 120s 8d to 121s 4d; small 121s 4d to 121s 8d; small 121s 8d to 122s 4d; small 122s 4d to 122s 8d; small 122s 8d to 123s 4d; small 123s 4d to 123s 8d; small 123s 8d to 124s 4d; small 124s 4d to 124s 8d; small 124s 8d to 125s 4d; small 125s 4d to 125s 8d; small 125s 8d to 126s 4d; small 126s 4d to 126s 8d; small 126s 8d to 127s 4d; small 127s 4d to 127s 8d; small 127s 8d to 128s 4d; small 128s 4d to 128s 8d; small 128s 8d to 129s 4d; small 129s 4d to 129s 8d; small 129s 8d to 130s 4d; small 130s 4d to 130s 8d; small 130s 8d to 131s 4d; small 131s 4d to 131s 8d; small 131s 8d to 132s 4d; small 132s 4d to 132s 8d; small 132s 8d to 133s 4d; small 133s 4d to 133s 8d; small 133s 8d to 134s 4d; small 134s 4d to 134s 8d; small 134s 8d to 135s 4d; small 135s 4d to 135s 8d; small 135s 8d to 136s 4d; small 136s 4d to 136s 8d; small 136s 8d to 137s 4d; small 137s 4d to 137s 8d; small 137s 8d to 138s 4d; small 138s 4d to 138s 8d; small 138s 8d to 139s 4d; small 139s 4d to 139s 8d; small 139s 8d to 140s 4d; small 140s 4d to 140s 8d; small 140s 8d to 141s 4d; small 141s 4d to 141s 8d; small 141s 8d to 142s 4d; small 142s 4d to 142s 8d; small 142s 8d to 143s 4d; small 143s 4d to 143s 8d; small 143s 8d to 144s 4d; small 144s 4d to 144s 8d; small 144s 8d to 145s 4d; small 145s 4d to 145s 8d; small 145s 8d to 146s 4d; small 146s 4d to 146s 8d; small 146s 8d to 147s 4d; small 147s 4d to 147s 8d; small 147s 8d to 148s 4d; small 148s 4d to 148s 8d; small 148s 8d to 149s 4d; small 149s 4d to 149s 8d; small 149s 8d to 150s 4d; small 150s 4d to 150s 8d; small 150s 8d to 151s 4d; small 151s 4d to 151s 8d; small 151s 8d to 152s 4d; small 152s 4d to 152s 8d; small 152s 8d to 153s 4d; small 153s 4d to 153s 8d; small 153s 8d to 154s 4d; small 154s 4d to 154s 8d; small 154s 8d to 155s 4d; small 155s 4d to 155s 8d; small 155s 8d to 156s 4d; small 156s 4d to 156s 8d; small 156s 8d to 157s 4d; small 157s 4d to 157s 8d; 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small 177s 4d to 177s 8d; small 177s 8d to 178s 4d; small 178s 4d to 178s 8d; small 178s 8d to 179s 4d; small 179s 4d to 179s 8d; small 179s 8d to 180s 4d; small 180s 4d to 180s 8d; small 180s 8d to 181s 4d; small 181s 4d to 181s 8d; small 181s 8d to 182s 4d; small 182s 4d to 182s 8d; small 182s 8d to 183s 4d; small 183s 4d to 183s 8d; small 183s 8d to 184s 4d; small 184s 4d to 184s 8d; small 184s 8d to 185s 4d; small 185s 4d to 185s 8d; small 185s 8d to 186s 4d; small 186s 4d to 186s 8d; small 186s 8d to 187s 4d; small 187s 4d to 187s 8d; small 187s 8d to 188s 4d; small 188s 4d to 188s 8d; small 188s 8d to 189s 4d; small 189s 4d to 189s 8d; small 189s 8d to 190s 4d; small 190s 4d to 190s 8d; small 190s 8d to 191s 4d; small 191s 4d to 191s 8d; small 191s 8d to 192s 4d; small 192s 4d to 192s 8d; small 192s 8d to 193s 4d; small 193s 4d to 193s 8d; small 193s 8d to 194s 4d; small 194s 4d to 194s 8d; small 194s 8d to 195s 4d; small 195s 4d to 195s 8d; small 195s 8d to 196s 4d; small 196s 4d to 196s 8d; small 196s 8d to 197s 4d; small 197s 4d to 197s 8d; small 197s 8d to 198s 4d; small 198s 4d to 198s 8d; small 198s 8d to 199s 4d; small 199s 4d to 199s 8d; small 199s 8d to 200s 4d; small 200s 4d to 200s 8d; small 200s 8d to 201s 4d; small 201s 4d to 201s 8d; small 201s 8d to 202s 4d; small 202s 4d to 202s 8d; small 202s 8d to 203s 4d; small 203s 4d to 203s 8d; small 203s 8d to 204s 4d; small 204s 4d to 204s 8d; small 204s 8d to 205s 4d; small 205s 4d to 205s 8d; small 205s 8d to 206s 4d; small 206s 4d to 206s 8d; small 206s 8d to 207s 4d; small 207s 4d to 207s 8d; small 207s 8d to 208s 4d; small 208s 4d to 208s 8d; small 208s 8d to 209s 4d; small 209s 4d to 209s 8d; small 209s 8d to 210s 4d; small 210s 4d to 210s 8d; small 210s 8d to 211s 4d; small 211s 4d to 211s 8d; small 211s 8d to 212s 4d; small 212s 4d to 212s 8d; small 212s 8d to 213s 4d; small 213s 4d to 213s 8d; small 213s 8d to 214s 4d; small 214s 4d to 214s 8d; small 214s 8d to 215s 4d; small 215s 4d to 215s 8d; small 215s 8d to 216s 4d; small 216s 4d to 216s 8d; small 216s 8d to 217s 4d; small 217s 4d to 217s 8d; small 217s 8d to 218s 4d; small 218s 4d to 218s 8d; small 218s 8d to 219s 4d; small 219s 4d to 219s 8d; small 219s 8d to 220s 4d; small 220s 4d to 220s 8d; small 220s 8d to 221s 4d; small 221s 4d to 221s 8d; small 221s 8d to 222s 4d; small 222s 4d to 222s 8d; small 222s 8d to 223s 4d; small 223s 4d to 223s 8d; small 223s 8d to 224s 4d; small 224s 4d to 224s 8d; small 224s 8d to 225s 4d; small 225s 4d to 225s 8d; small 225s 8d to 226s 4d; small 226s 4d to 226s 8d; small 226s 8d to 227s 4d; small 227s 4d to 227s 8d; small 227s 8d to 228s 4d; small 228s 4d to 228s 8d; small 228s 8d to 229s 4d; small 229s 4d to 229s 8d; small 229s 8d to 230s 4d; small 230s 4d to 230s 8d; small 230s 8d to 231s 4d; small 231s 4d to 231s 8d; small 231s 8d to 232s 4d; small 232s 4d to 232s 8d; small 232s 8d to 233s 4d; small 233s 4d to 233s 8d; small 233s 8d to 234s 4d; small 234s 4d to 234s 8d; small 234s 8d to 235s 4d; small 235s 4d to 235s 8d; small 235s 8d to 236s 4d; small 236s 4d to 236s 8d; small 236s 8d to 237s 4d; small 237s 4d to 237s 8d; small 237s 8d to 238s 4d; small 238s 4d to 238s 8d; small 238s 8d to 239s 4d; small 239s 4d to 239s 8d; small 239s 8d to 240s 4d; small 240s 4d to 240s 8d;

Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.